

Portfolio Gold

Go for gold on Monday — that is when The Times' unique share-price competition is relaunched as Portfolio Gold, with a daily prize of £4,000 and a weekly £25,000.

But you will need the new Portfolio Gold card to join in the new game. Newsagents have been receiving supplies this week; in addition, tomorrow every copy of The Sunday Times Colour Magazine will contain a gold card.

If you have any difficulty obtaining one, details of where to apply appear on page 3 today.

Yesterday's £2,000 daily prize was shared by Mr David Brown of Folkestone, Kent, and Mr C Panesar of Plumstead Common, London SE18.

Today there is £22,000 to be won — £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily. Portfolio lists page 20 and page 24.

Next week

MONDAY

The Queen at 60



The Queen celebrates her 60th birthday this month. In a three-part series The Times presents a profile of Her Majesty, her advisers and her Commonwealth.

Governors criticize prison cuts

Prison governors said that some jails were in danger because of budget restraints, as prison officers prepare for industrial action over the issue. The governors say there is pressure from under-staffing and under-funding to deal with more violent criminals and a greater prison population.

Car fraud

Nearly a quarter of used cars sold in Britain have the mileage turned back by unscrupulous dealers, a National Consumer Council report reveals.

Zia warned

Miss Benazir Bhutto, speaking after being welcomed back to Pakistan by huge crowds, warned President Zia's Government that it could be replaced without resort to violence.

Depot attack

Masked pickets rampaged through a wholesaler's depot at Southend, which handles News International papers, causing thousands of pounds of damage. Six people were injured.

Hint to Paris

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, hinted that two French agents jailed after the Rainbow Warrior sinking might be released into French custody.

Best interests

It pays more than ever to shop around for the best place to put your savings. Family Money, pages 25 to 35.

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US battle force on course for Libya

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A virtual news blackout was maintained in Washington yesterday as US ships headed to within striking range of Libya.

It is thought that the US is planning to strike against Libya, but that final details have yet to be finalised.

Western embassies in the Arab world have been told that a US attack may come tonight or before dawn tomorrow (page 5).

A United States battle group of two carriers, 19 cruisers, destroyers and frigates, plus nine support vessels, were heading east in the Mediterranean yesterday and will be within striking range of Libya today. The White House and the State Department maintained a virtual news blackout yesterday, but some officials indicated that military action was not imminent.

The consensus is that the US will strike against Libya, but the precise details of how and when have not been finalised. Both Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, and Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, are out of the country, and a decisive American move in their absence is entirely unlikely.

Mr Shultz returns from North Yemen later today and Mr Weinberger ends a visit to Pacific countries tomorrow. There is little doubt that on their return Mr Reagan will present them with a broad plan to strike Libyan missile bases, and possibly some inland industrial installations.

Both ministers support military reprisals for Libya's alleged role in last Saturday's bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin which killed an American serviceman and injured more than 50 others.

There is a general assumption within the Administration that the Soviet Union would not come directly to Libyan aid in the event of an American attack. The Soviet Union may have been quietly warned to keep its advisers in Libya out of danger areas for the time being.

It seems likely that the White House is considering a much more serious attack against Libya and the operation in the disputed waters on the Gulf of Sirte last month, during which the Americans struck missile-carrying Libyan patrol boats and a coastal missile radar site at Sirte. That site is now believed to be operational again, and another is virtually complete at Benghazi, according to American satellite photographs.

The key sites in any attack would be air bases near the coast, which would reduce the danger to American aircraft that might penetrate deeper into Libyan territory. The US had identified some coastal listening posts that would also be prime targets.

Moscow ends its ban on nuclear testing

From a Correspondent, Moscow

The Kremlin announced yesterday that it was ending its unilateral ban on nuclear test explosions, having urged the United States for eight months to stop testing weapons in the Nevada desert.

In a brief statement, issued by the news agency Tass, it left the door was open for Washington to discuss a joint test ban.

"Since the United States conducted a new nuclear test despite these warnings," the USSR Government declares that from now on it is free from its unilateral commitment to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions.

"At the same time, the Soviet Government again reaffirms its proposal to start talks immediately on a full prohibition of nuclear weapons testing."

The Soviet media pounced

on Thursday's nuclear test in Nevada, denouncing the Reagan Administration for taking the world nearer to the "nuclear precipice", while hailing Moscow's moratorium on testing as a political and moral victory.

Western diplomats here said they feared that Moscow had won the war of words on the issue.

But the diplomats pointed out that the Kremlin must have known after Washington's initial response to the moratorium, that the Americans were in no mood to stop testing.

The White House has stated repeatedly that the reliability of its nuclear weaponry depends on continuing the test programme, and has accused Moscow of imposing its ban only after completing a series of blasts.



Mr Nick Raynsford and his wife Anne celebrating his victory on a boat in front of Parliament (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Tories keen for poll tests

By Philip Webster

Political Reporter

The Government is pressing ahead quickly with its next two by-election tests, buoyed by the failure of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance to make any headway in the Fulham contest.

As the Labour Party yesterday celebrated Mr Nick Raynsford's success in winning back the seat it held until 1979, Conservative leaders and MPs in seats threatened by the Alliance were drawing ample consolation from its worst performance of the present Parliament.

Writs for the two pending by-elections at West Derbyshire and Ryedale in Yorkshire are expected to be moved in the Commons early next week. They are expected to take place on May 8, the day of the local elections.

In both seats the main challenge to the Conservatives will come from the Alliance, who finished second in each in 1983.

Although the Conservatives accept that the Alliance's Fulham performance is unlikely to be typical of its standing in more promising territory, Tory strategists have concluded that their best hope of holding on to the seats is to move fast while Alliance morale is low, and to have the elections at a time when the resources of their opponents will be fully stretched.

Conservative MPs were far from downcast yesterday with the Fulham result, its first test since the Westland troubles. Mr Raynsford, aged 41, who was received triumphantly by Mr Neil Kinnock at the Commons, overcame a Conservative majority of 4,789 to win by 3,503, one of only three gains from the Tories since 1971.

The Prime Minister, on a visit to Devon, described the defeat as a "typical mid-term election". She added: "There is no loss of faith."

She said that it was significant that the Alliance vote had collapsed completely. "You have to stand very firmly on particular principles and policies. I have always thought that these were not very clear in the Alliance."

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, echoed that view: "It is an interesting result because it seems to mark the decline of

Continued on page 2, col 1

Drug gang clue as Guinness ransom deadline passes

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A three-day deadline set by the kidnappers of Mrs Jennifer Guinness passed last night without the police or family receiving any contact from the gang holding her for an IR£2 million ransom.

As the victim's distraught family waited at their luxury home police in the republic were working on the theory that criminals rather than subversives were responsible for the abduction four days ago.

One line of investigation was into the activities of a Dublin drugs dealer who two weeks ago was warned by the Provisional IRA to cease his activity. It is thought the man wished to carry out a money-raising operation to enable the gang he leads to leave the country.

Although a nationwide search is being carried out for Mrs Guinness, aged 48, the police hunt is being concentrated in the Dublin area where detectives believe the missing woman is being hidden.

One of the fears of police is that if the abduction was carried out by criminals they could panic or do something foolish. Although the operation to abduct Mrs Guinness from her home at Howth north of Dublin appeared well planned there were what police believe were unprofessional aspects including the stealing of a small amount of loose cash and the ripping out of the telephone line.

A team of 40 detectives headed by senior officers is leading the hunt for Mrs Guinness, who was dragged from her home by an armed and masked gang led by a man called "The Colonel".

The mother of three is the wife of Mr John Guinness, aged 51, who is chairman of the Guinness and Mahon merchant bank in Dublin and is distantly related to the wealthy Guinness Brewery dynasty.

Supt Frank Hanlon conceded yesterday that the police had made no breakthrough. He appealed to the public to report any suspicious movements in their neighbourhood and urged them to keep a watch on empty buildings and report anything unusual, such as people buying extra amounts of groceries.

Both the police and the Irish Government yesterday reaffirmed their opposition to the payment of any ransom demands but the difficulty facing the authorities is that cash could be paid outside the jurisdiction and it is likely they have already been in touch with Scotland Yard and the British Government in an attempt to thwart any attempt to pay the ransom in Britain.

Last night a rift had developed between the Guinness family and the police over the authority's policy of opposition to negotiating and paying ransom.

The family are worried for the safety of Mrs Guinness but a representative from Control Risks, a company who have arrived in Dublin, was warned by the police not to become involved in any attempt to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Last night a person purporting to be "The Colonel" telephoned a Dublin evening newspaper saying they had until Tuesday to raise the ransom.

The caller added: "If not, Mr Guinness will not see his wife again."

But the caller gave no instructions about how or where payment should be made and the Gardai are baffled that the gang gave no instructions when they left the house on Tuesday.

The spate of kidnapping and abduction attempts against prominent businessmen and wealthy VIPs in the republic has prompted many to instal elaborate security at their homes and those believed most at risk now have discreet special branch protection.

Researchers are also worried about a decline in doormice populations. Dr Pat Morris, a zoology lecturer, was yesterday worried that the cold weather would make the animals prolong their winter hibernation and wake too late to produce the first of their two annual litters.

There has been much unusually cold weather in recent years. In 1981 heavy snow fell in parts of southern England in the last week of April. Although the winter of 1984 was mild, last year's was exceptionally cold in much of Europe with snowfalls as far south as Madrid.



Mrs Guinness, involved in squabble over ransom deal

Disabled Bill passed unchanged

By Sheila Guna

Political Staff

The Government unexpectedly dropped its resistance to a Bill to improve the prospects of the disabled and mentally ill yesterday.

A major confrontation had been predicted but the Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Bill is now likely to complete its passage through Parliament without any changes after the retreat at the third reading and report stage.

It was a sign of the Government's eagerness to pacify its own backbenchers after opposition to the threatened Land Rover sell-off and the Sunday trading Bill.

The Disabled Persons Bill, proposed by Mr Tom Clarke, Labour MP for Monklands West, is aimed at dealing with failings in community care which have led to mental patients being discharged from institutions with nowhere to go. It should mean proper assessments of the mental and physical disabled and better communications between those concerned with their care.

Mr Clarke said: "This was a big climbdown. Of the four major points we made, we have won three-and-a-half of them."

The principles won support from MPs of all parties. But the Government claimed the Bill would be bureaucratic and costly with ministers estimating that its provisions could cost £100 million. Mr Clarke had argued that they would eventually lead to savings.

Their change of mind was revealed to Mr Clarke by Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip, in a 9am visit immediately before the start of the debate. He made clear that there would be no

Continued on page 20, col 5

Former UN boss takes new line

From Frank Johnson

Vienna

Dr Kurt Waldheim has given a new account of his movements for the years during which he is accused of having had direct knowledge of war crimes.

Because he has been involved in an election campaign and because the allegations related to a period so long ago, he says he has only in the past few days had a chance to acquire the necessary facts and to check the dates. He now realises that, for example, "I was not even present in Salonika" — Salonika being the scene of a mass deportation of Jews in 1943 of which Dr Waldheim allegedly had knowledge.

The outline of his new version was sketched by him during the television debate with his Socialist opponent, Dr Kurt Stryer, here on Thursday evening. He elaborated in an interview with The Times yesterday during a campaign stop at Weidhofen, a small town about 60 miles from Vienna.

Whether Dr Waldheim's changed account will make him more or less believable remains to be seen. It does not contradict anything he has previously said. But he is sure to be accused of discovering convenient details rather late.

The former United Nations Secretary-General also said that he and his staff were preparing a dossier which he claimed would prove that the campaign against him was started by people close to, or members of, the Austrian Socialist Party.

The case against him starts with the now famous omission in his 1977 memoirs of any reference to military service after December 1941, when he was wounded on the eastern front and invalided back to Vienna. "It was impossible to leave the country (Austria)," the book says. "I was allowed to continue studying for my doctorate in law which I received about two years later."

The World Jewish Congress last month published the information that Dr Waldheim, in reality, saw further military service in the Balkans for a long period after that date.

The issue, however, is what kind of service it was. Professor Robert Herzstein, a professor of history at the University of South Carolina, retained as a paid consultant by the World Jewish Congress to investigate Dr Waldheim, wrote last week that the Austrian presidential candidate was "an important intelligence officer in Group E, a German Army group of 300,000 men based in and around Salonika, Greece. He was responsible for security in the southern Balkan region."

Dr Waldheim said yesterday that he had recently

Continued on page 20, col 1

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Equity bars stars from South Africa

By Colin Hughes

British stage and screen stars will face fines, suspension or threat of expulsion from Equity, their trade union, if they perform in South Africa.

The union's tough new anti-apartheid line follows a referendum. Although only one in ten of its 32,000 members returned ballot forms, the union's executive won a 1,946 to 1,374 majority in favour of an instruction banning work in South Africa and its dependent homelands.

The controversial result, on a topic which has frequently split the union's membership, will become immediate policy. Next week Equity's ruling council will discuss action to be taken against members who disobey the ban.

Mr Peter Plover, the general secretary, said that he expected members would obey it.

Suspension or expulsion from the union is a serious threat for actors because it is virtually impossible for them to work in Britain unless they carry an Equity card.

The decision may jeopardize the position of Mr Derek Bond, the union's president. He has already faced calls to resign because he preferred a policy which obliged members to sign a declaration saying they would not perform to racially-segregated audiences, a relaxation of Equity's previous policy.

The vote, announced yesterday, was given an enthusiastic welcome across a broad political spectrum in the union. Miss Glenda Jackson, a supporter of the moderate union grouping Centre Forward,

said: "I am absolutely delighted, and only sorry that we did not have this edict earlier. It is a decisive vote, and Equity members are usually good at implementing what their executive decides."

Mr Louis Mahoney, who chairs Performers Against Racism and is the Afro-Asian member of the Equity council, said that it was a "wonderful success after ten years of campaigning to get an outright boycott". It would be welcomed by all liberal opinion and black groups in South Africa.

Coldest April on record

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

April followed February into the record books yesterday as lashing winds helped keep temperatures down to half the usual average for this time of year. This year has already produced the second coldest February of the century apart from that of 1947.

The first 10 days of April, a period for which average temperatures have been recorded since 1948, were yesterday declared to have been the coldest since then.

Daffodils and other spring blooms were greeted in many gardens yesterday with light falls of snow. The London

Weather Centre blamed winds from Scandinavia for the persistent cold.

The average daytime temperature in central London for the month has been 5.7°C (42°F). The previous lowest average temperature recorded for the first 10 days of April was 7.6°C (45°F) in 1978.

The forecast for today is for rain and sleet followed by drier weather.

The cold spell has naturalists worried about the fate of some of Britain's scarcer wild animals.

A planned release of more than 40 rare lizards near the Royal Birkdale golf course on Merseyside has already been

postponed.

Researchers are also worried about a decline in doormice populations. Dr Pat Morris, a zoology lecturer, was yesterday worried that the cold weather would make the animals prolong their winter hibernation and wake too late to produce the first of their two annual litters.

There has been much unusually cold weather in recent years. In 1981 heavy snow fell in parts of southern England in the last week of April. Although the winter of 1984 was mild, last year's was exceptionally cold in much of Europe with snowfalls as far south as Madrid.

Hanson wins battle for Imperial

Hanson Trust emerged last night as the winner in the £2.8 billion takeover battle for Imperial, the Courage beer to John Player cigarette group, when the rival offer by United Biscuits failed.

The combined grouping of Hanson and Imperial has a value of £6.27 billion at yesterday's closing share prices, making it the biggest British non-oil industrial company.

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Car dealers' clocking fraud costing buyers £100 m, report states

Unscrupulous dealers turned back the mileometers of nearly a quarter of the used cars sold in Britain last year, a National Consumer Council report said yesterday.

The report, to be presented today at the annual Consumer Congress in Newcastle upon Tyne, said "clocking" is a nationwide, costing consumers £100 million in fraud each year.

Of an estimated two million used cars sold in the UK last year, 22 per cent had an incorrect mileage reading, some cars reduced by 30,000 miles, the report found.

Complaints by consumers about the motor trade approach 100,000 a year, according to the Institute of Trading Standards Administration.

The report says the sale of unroadworthy and often dangerous vehicles presents a real risk to unsuspecting motorists.

"Motorists are being duped by unscrupulous dealers, who are making an illegal profit of more than £1,000 on reducing the mileage readings," Mr Bob Wright, the chief consumer protection officer for Barnsley, south Yorkshire, said yesterday.

He said the Consumer Council

will put pressure on the Government to tighten the 1972 Road Traffic Act and stop the sale of unroadworthy vehicles.

The consumer council wants new cars to be fitted with tamper-proof mileometers and car registration documents to include a statement of mileage, with details logged on the DVLC computer in Swansea.

Mr Wright said car auctions should be licensed and licensees required to keep records of cars bought and sold, and traders should provide a pre-sale information sheet, listing the mileage, condition, state of the key components and checks which have been carried out.

The report, which was prepared by the consumer council and the Institute of Trading Standards Association, said the motor trade is one of the biggest single areas of concern for consumers.

High mileage "company" sold after two or three years, formed the backbone of the lucrative, illegal trade in "clocked" second-hand cars.

Each year, about 1.7 million new cars are sold, of which 60 per cent are bought by companies. Many of those run up to

30,000 to 40,000 miles a year before being sold at auctions.

"It is not unusual for these cars to have 50,000, 60,000, or even 70,000 miles clocked," Mr Wright said.

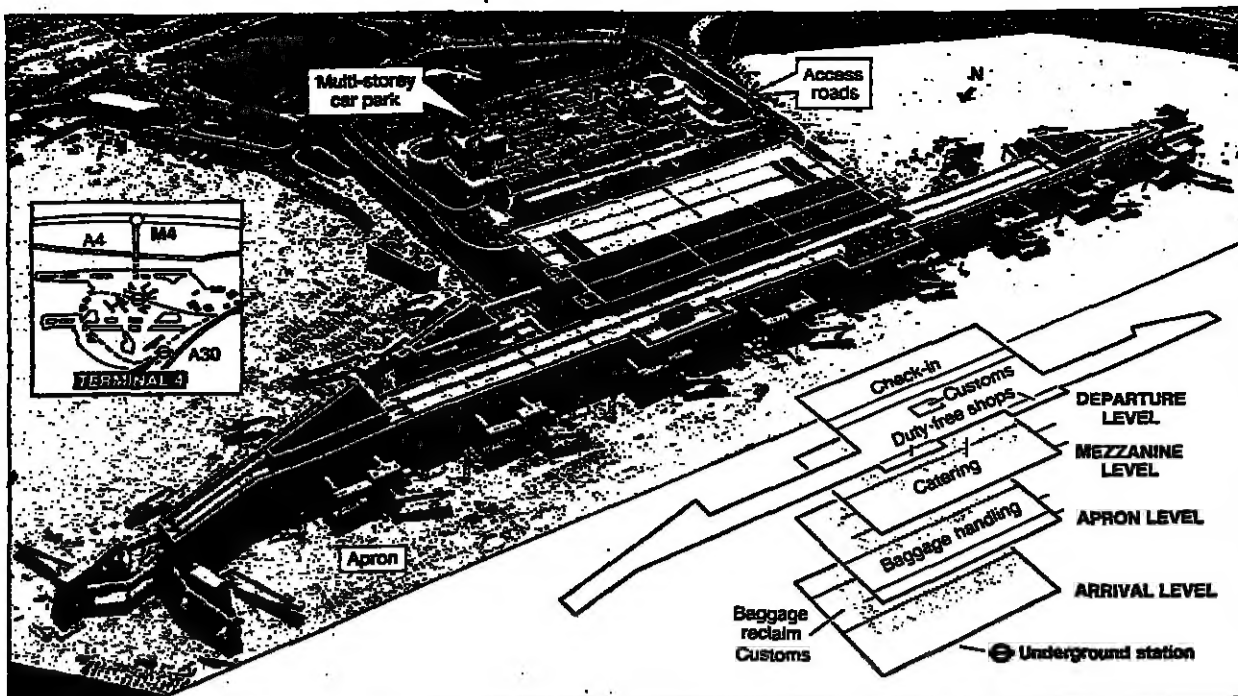
In one recent case, a Scottish dealer was sent to prison after being found guilty of "clocking" more than 700 mileage test cars.

But Mr Wright said during the past few years the average fine imposed by the courts for "clocking" offences was between £600 and £700. By contrast, the unscrupulous trader reaps an illegal profit of more than £1,000 for an average 30,000 to 39,000 mile clocking.

The Motor Agents Association yesterday dismissed some of the claims contained in the report as highly dubious.

"We are as concerned about clocking as anyone else, because traders can suffer from it just as much as consumers. But it is nonsense to suggest that it is as widespread as the report makes out."

The Automobile Association said motorists could safeguard themselves by having an AA or the Royal Automobile Club vehicle inspection before buying a second-hand car.



Air terminal security doubt

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Doubts were raised about anti-terrorist measures at Heathrow Airport's new terminal four on the eve of its public opening yesterday.

In a last-minute visit to the £200 million terminal, Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport responsible for aviation, said there would be no automatic X-ray checks on passengers' heavy baggage, although this is thought to have been a key to past airport terrorist attacks.

Mr Spicer said mobile X-ray equipment in the terminal building would be used to deal with particular threats when they arose. Passengers and hand-baggage would be screened automatically on entering the huge departure hall.

He said security at Heathrow generally was "superb". While it was not possible to provide full protection, "every single device one can think of has been employed here to ensure that the terminal is secure".

The terminal was due to open for traffic at 5.40am today with the arrival of a British Airways flight from Dakar in the Middle East. The airport's south runway was closed for more than seven hours last night as a 1,000-vehicle convoy transferred aircraft, staff and equipment half a mile from terminals one and three.

British Airways, which will use about 90 per cent of the terminal's capacity, will employ 2,000 staff to service 80 flights daily and about 6.5 million passengers a year.

The terminal was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales last week, and is Britain's biggest single airport development, and will raise passenger capacity at Heathrow from 30 million to 38 million a year.



Mr Spicer yesterday

Business micros up by 25%

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

One in five small businesses has a microcomputer, an increase of nearly a quarter in 12 months, with a preference being shown for British-made machines, according to a survey of the industry.

However, the study by Gowling Marketing Services, which conducts the yearly survey, predicts that sales of micros are unlikely to exceed last year's level. There are more than one million small businesses in the United Kingdom.

The most popular micros are the BBC/Acorn models commanding 17 per cent of the market. The remaining principal suppliers are Commodore - with 15 per cent, ACT - Sirius/Apricot with 9 per cent, and IBM with 9 per cent.

But the small businesses are becoming increasingly conscious of computing power. In addition to the owners of microcomputers a further 6 per cent have access to computer terminals connecting them to a large computer system.

Crash family wins damages

The family of a man who died in a car crash three years ago was awarded £100,000 damages at the High Court yesterday.

Mr Andrew Phipps, aged 29, of Headington, Oxford, was driving on the A415 near Witney, Oxfordshire, when he was in collision with another car. Damages were awarded against the other car driver, Mr Timothy Peters, of Worthing, West Sussex, who denied negligence, but consented to judgement.

Telephone 'hotline' on bad driving instructors

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Driving Instructors' Association (DIA) has opened a telephone "hotline" to collect evidence from learner drivers which could lead to prosecutions of "cowboy" instructors.

The move, announced yesterday, comes after a large increase in the number of complaints against instructors.

Mr Graham Fryer, the DIA's chief executive, said a small minority of irresponsible instructors was causing problems. These included ab-

Mothers' weight link with cancer

By Our Science Correspondent

Pregnant women who are overweight risk passing testicular cancer to their unborn sons, a leading scientist said yesterday.

The women produce extra amounts of the female hormone, oestrogen, which affects the hormonal balance of the child and is a risk factor in cancer of the testes, Professor Malcolm Pike told a British Medical Association conference in Oxford.

Women who are 30 pounds overweight are three times more likely to have a son who develops testicular cancer, usually by the age of 30, Professor Pike, director of a

'Satanist' admits to trickery

Derry Mainwaring Knight, a self-styled satanist, admitted at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday that he had studied salesmanship and had used "his powers of confidence trickery".

But he claimed that was only in his "criminal career" in the past before he committed himself to God to free himself from satanism.

Mr Knight yesterday faced cross-examination from Mr Michael Corkery, QC, for the prosecution, on his third day in the witness box in the "satanic" trial.

Mr Knight, aged 46, an unemployed painter and decorator from Dornand, Surrey, denies 19 charges of obtaining more than £200,000 by deception from committed Christians. He claims he needed the money to buy satanic regalia to free himself from the control of the devil, but it is alleged he spent it on fast cars and women.

Asked by Mr Corkery if he had used his "powers of confidence trickery" to get people to part with their money, Mr Knight replied: "Certainly in my criminal career".

Mr Knight said there had been one occasion when the Rev John Baker, rector of Newick, Sussex, who had raised the £200,000 for him, had refused him money to buy an item with satanic connections.

When Mr Knight was answering questions from Mr Michael West, QC, defence counsel, Mr Baker was cautioned by the judge for shaking and nodding his head towards Mr Knight from the public gallery.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Beaming in on the hijackers

By Our Transport Editor

British Telecom has introduced a new weapon against hijackers and balloon robbers which uses a network of radio beacons fixed to lamp posts, and in-vehicle navigation systems.

The system, called Pinpoint, uses battery-operated beacons, about six inches square, and installed on up to 1,500 lamp posts at two-kilometre intervals, and enables fleet operators to pinpoint the position of any of their vehicles within 50 metres, anywhere inside the M25 orbital motorway.

If a van is hijacked, control continues to follow its track, enabling rapid police interception.

Subscribers - initially expected to be mainly security and courier firms - will face capital costs of £1,000 a vehicle, and up to £1 million for a private control room, plus £100 a year rental for each vehicle.

Upsurge in Dalkon claims

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A large number of British women have lodged claims against the American manufacturers of the Dalkon Shield contraceptive device during the past few weeks, bringing the total number of claimants to some 1,500.

The increase, with only three weeks to go before the April 30 deadline for claims, has come about largely through the efforts of the West Midlands health authority.

The authority has alerted women to their right to make a claim against the manufacturer of the intra-uterine device, A H Robins, and has invested several thousand pounds in advertising.

Mr Ian Paterson, the region's solicitor, said yesterday: "In three weeks we have been contacted by 532 women and we are registering claims for them in the United States bankruptcy court."

"We believe we have a contraceptive advisory role as well as the duty of after-care for people suffering from illness."

The company, of Richmond, Virginia, stopped selling the tiny device in 1974, when it was the biggest-selling intra-uterine device in the world. But doctors were not advised until 1980 to remove it from women.

Mr Paterson said yesterday that there were still women coming forward who were using it.

The alleged results of using the device include: septic abortion, pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, and even death. Compensation could be up to many thousands of pounds.

Because the claims are being brought under the American contingency fee system, under which the English lawyers will also be paid in their role as agents for the American lawyers, claims can be made even when women cannot obtain legal aid.

An estimated 90,000 women used the Dalkon Shield in Britain. But because of worldwide litigation, the manufacturers filed for re-organization under American bankruptcy laws last August. As a result, the amount of damages they pay out in future claims will be limited.

Women can contact the Dalkon Shield Association at 24 Patshill Road, London NW5.

Winning shares in Portfolio Gold cards

Portfolio Gold, the re-launched version of *The Times* popular daily competition based on share prices, starts on Monday.

To be in the running, make sure you have a Portfolio Gold card, as the old blue cards will be invalid after today's game.

Supplies have been made available to newsagents this week, and there will be a gold card in every copy of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine tomorrow.

Portfolio Gold

If you experience difficulty in obtaining a gold card, send an s.a.s. to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Remember that there will now be £4,000 at stake every day and the prizemoney will accumulate each day that it is not won. Similarly, the new weekly prize of £8,000 will be doubled each week that it is not claimed.

Portfolio Gold is expected to substantially increase demand for *The Times* and readers are advised to make sure their copies are ordered at the newsagents.

Attack charge PC remanded

Police Constable Nhendra Patel, aged 25, of Fortune Green Road, Kilburn, who is accused of assault, was further remanded on unconditional bail until May 28 at Hampstead Magistrates' Court yesterday.

PC Patel appeared on a summons accused of assaulting Leon Hamilton in Finchley Road, Hampstead.

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PARLIAMENT APRIL 11 1986

Changes made

Smiles all round as Bill to help disabled gets through

COMMONS

There were congratulations all round as the Disabled Persons (Services, Consultation and Representation) Bill completed its remaining stages in the Commons in what Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, described as a historic day in the development of the legislative structure for the provision of services for disabled people.

The Bill's sponsor Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands, West, Lab) was cheered when he said it had been an incredible and inspiring journey since he introduced the Bill in November.

Despite earlier predictions of controversy over certain aspects of the Bill, the various amendments, some bringing considerable changes to the original proposals, were agreed without division thus ensuring that the measure was not lost through lack of time.

Mr Clarke said the result was an "excellent Bill" in the interests of 5.5 million disabled people.

While not as radical as he would have wished, it nevertheless represented a basis for the future.

The Government had raised the question of the resource implications on a number of occasions, but the Treasury had not been able to provide a definitive answer to the House and not the other way round. It should not try to thwart the intentions of the House.

Mr Hayhoe said the Government endorsed the Bill. The measure would genuinely help improve services for the disabled without imposing onerous and impracticable burdens on local authorities.

Where there were sufficient resources, the Government would bring the provisions into effect soon after Royal Assent.

If the House of Lords gave the Bill the same skill, moderation, patience and consideration as in the Commons there was no reason why the Bill should not receive Royal Assent and become law.

Earlier during the report stage of the Bill, Mr Thomas Clarke, said that the point just before and after a disabled child left school was critical to his or her future and even into should be available at this traumatic time.

He successfully moved a new clause, which was accepted by the Government, to ensure that not later than nine months before the presumed date on which the disabled child was to cease full time education from a local authority, that authority should inform the appropriate officer of the social services department.

That officer should then make arrangements for an assessment of the needs of the disabled child for the provision of any statutory services for the child within a period of not more than six months.

The proposal would also allow similar assessments to be made in Scotland.

Mr Peter Thurnham (Bolton North East, C), supporting the new clause, asked the Government to pay particular attention to the need to provide adequate back-up and after care services. If families were to adopt or foster disabled children they needed to know this help was available.

Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman on the disabled, said they supported the new clause. There was a need for resolve in approaching the Bill, he said, to ensure it remained as strong and viable as possible. The proposed new clause was a modest step forwards.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South, Lab) said disabled children leaving school were going to be at a critical time of their lives and assessment of their needs was vital.

Mr Barney Hayhoe said he would accept the new clause on the basis, clearly, that further discussions would be needed. He hoped Mr Clarke and his advisers would join in the talks, perhaps with local authorities, to consider the technicalities.

The new clause was agreed to.

Mr Clarke said he had moved a new clause to require hospitals to give an assessment before discharging people who had received inpatient treatment for a mental disorder for at least six months.

He said it was not sufficient to require hospitals to notify the social services about the discharge.

He had known many cases where people had had to be readmitted to hospital because there was no knowledge by the local authority of their discharge from hospital. This could be avoided.

Recent events (he said) remind us that there are present in any society - even our own - seeds of intolerance and intellectual thugery, which can take root and flourish upon profusion if not weeded out in time.

The minister was responding to Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C), who suggested that where freedom of speech was denied student unions should be open to fines.

Where students were convicted of criminal offences they should be expelled from the university without any further questions asked.

He recalled that he had physically attacked during a speaking engagement at Bradford University and was prevented from speaking at Oxford University.

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The Government proposal on this matter was only a token gesture. His new clause would provide for an assessment of the needs of the discharged person for particular services.

Mr Roy Galley (Halifax, C) said the Government should either accept Mr Clarke's new clause, or a similar one which he was proposing for consideration in the same group, because it was vital for mentally ill and mentally handicapped people that community policies should work.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles, Lab) said it would be refined cruelty if people who had been treated in hospital for mental disorders were discharged without their needs being assessed in order to help make a success of returning them to the community.

Mr Andrew Kere (Mid Kent, C) said many of the cost implications of assessment had tended to be exaggerated because of a lack of imagination in handling such matters. It seemed many mentally ill patients needed regular contact with a caring person - someone who did not necessarily have to be highly skilled.

Mr Patrick Thompson (Norwich North, C) said an excellent series of articles in *The Times* by Marjorie Wallace described the problems of families with children who had become mentally ill.

Mr Jack Ashley said that of 15,000 mentally handicapped people leaving hospital, more than 10,000 had been there for more than two years.

You cannot expect them (he said) to come out without being assessed and given resources. That is not, as Mr Carter-Jones said, refined cruelty. It is unrefined cruelty.

Mrs Edwina Currie (South Derbyshire, C) said the Bill, with wise amendment, would be of considerable assistance to disabled people.

Mr Alfred Morris, supporting Mr Clarke's new clause, said ministers' successive governments had for years pressed for assessment of patients being considered for discharge.

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costly as well as inhumane. Mr Hayhoe said he would certainly not oppose adoption of Mr Clarke's new clause. It followed the basic structure of a Government new clause which he would, in the circumstances, not be moving.

The clause in the Bill as it stood would introduce procedures which were unnecessarily prescriptive and cause problems in practice. Mr Clarke's clause would certainly avoid some of the objectionable features of that in the Bill. In particular the 28 day minimum period for notification disappeared, as did the formula for adding up periods for short-term care in hospital.

Mr Clarke's new clause was agreed to.

The Government had accepted the strength of view expressed during the consultation exercise in favour of extending the right of representation of the disabled to health authorities as well as local authorities, but there were practical difficulties to overcome, Mr Hayhoe said in moving a new Government clause.

The new clause, he said, would allow local authorities to permit the authorised representative of a disabled person, if requested, to act in connection with the provision of the authority of any welfare service.

Further, it would allow the authorised representative to accompany the disabled person to a meeting or interview held by or on behalf of the authority in connection with the provision of social services. It would also ensure that all necessary information and documents were made available to the representative.

The permission applied only when requested by the disabled person and a local authority could bar a representative from any involvement in a particular case if it would be harmful to the interests of the disabled person.

Mr Ashley said it would be wrong to exclude representation in the case of health services.

The new clause was agreed to and the report stage concluded.

The Drainage Rates (Disabled Persons) Bill, which restores to disabled persons relief from drainage rates passed its remaining stages. The Gaming (Amendment) Bill was read a second time.

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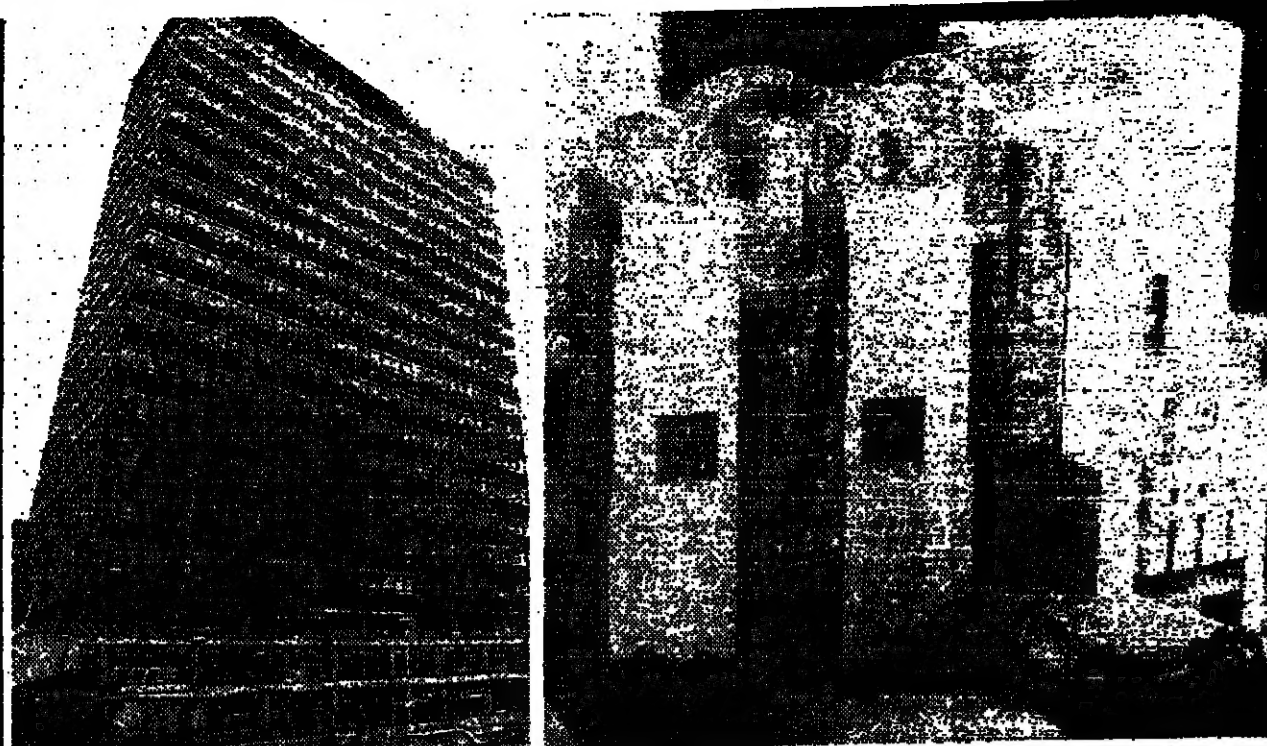
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Lee House (left), which is to make way for the new scheme shown in the model (Photographs: John Voos).

£65m gateway to Barbican planned

Plans were unveiled yesterday to demolish Lee House, a 1960s office block at London Wall in the City, and replace it, at a cost of £65 million, with two new buildings, one of which would span the neighbouring dual carriageway (Charles Knevitt writes).

Mr Terry Farrell, the architect who has recently presented schemes for improving the South Bank arts complex and developing the area around Charing Cross Station, has designed the development for MEPC, the property company. It will be known as Alban Gate.

A planning application will be submitted soon and negotiations will be held with the Corporation of the City of London for the "air rights" over the road.

Lee House, built in 1964, contains 184,000 sq ft of offices. The new linked scheme will contain 335,000 sq ft of offices, as well as shops, restaurants, housing, a new livery hall, and a Barbican tourist and information office.

Mr Christopher Benson, vice-chairman and managing director of MEPC, described Lee House as "an ugly and empty building which has outlived its usefulness". It is thought to be the first post-war office block in London to be totally demolished.

Alban Gate, at 17 storeys, will be about the same height as the existing glass-walled "slab" blocks near by, and is likely to be clad in decorative polished granite.

Mr Farrell's design will help to

rescue what is generally regarded as one of the most disastrous examples of post-war architecture and planning in London, by creating a truly urban setting for people using, or living near, the offices. The scheme will also reinforce the link between the City and the Barbican.

He suggested that Alban Gate would be a new entrance to the Barbican, and the location of an information office within the scheme would help people to find their way around the complex.

An exhibition explaining the proposals opens at Lee House, Monkwell Square, City of London, on Monday, and closes on Friday, April 18. It will be open from noon to 2pm and 5pm to 7pm.

Fire at historic station

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's best preserved and most historic Victorian railway station was partly destroyed by fire yesterday, less than six months after being restored.

The fire, started by an electrical fault, caused more than £100,000 of damage as it ripped through Great Malvern station in Worcestershire.

The station was used by Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, who lived in the town, Bernard Shaw, who visited him, and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who visited his daughters at their boarding school.

Mr Martin Watkins, British Rail's area commercial manager, said: "It is a great tragedy this has happened. Every conceivable effort will be made to restore it again."

Court threat over Europe air fares

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday threatened to take its European Community partners and their national airlines to the European Court unless they agree by the end of the year to open up European air routes and fares to greater competition.

In the strongest warning yet uttered in the long-running battle about the liberalization of air services, Mr Michael Spicer, Minister for Aviation, accused EEC governments and their airlines of running roughshod over the Treaty of Rome.

He said: "We are no longer willing to see this continue. It flies directly in the face of the basic principles of the Common Market. Either the matter is resolved this year in the Council of Ministers or there will be no option left except to

turn to the European Court." The minister, addressing the Royal Aeronautical Society conference in Manchester, said it was outrageous that aviation competition in Europe was so severely restricted.

In the present negotiations the Government is pressing for a package covering access to the European market, capacity and fares. But it wants to go further than the European Commission and push for so-called "multiple designation", allowing more than one carrier from each country to compete on routes.

In that context it is pressing for a much expanded network of services between the regions of the Community, and more links from regions to the largest capital cities and the "hub" airports.

Skin virus hits more patients

Three more people in Nottinghamshire hospitals have been affected by the skin virus, MRSA, bringing the total to 24, nine of whom have died.

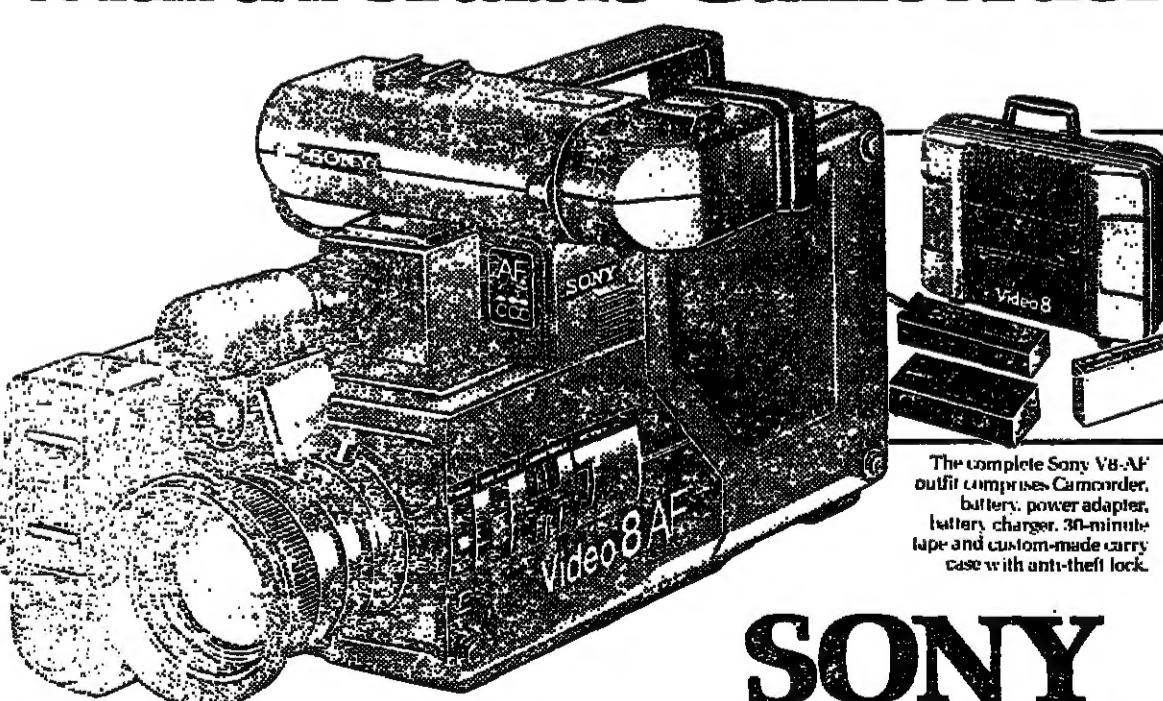
The virus first affected Nottingham's Queens Medical Centre, the Mansfield General and the Victoria Hospital at Mansfield.

As a result, a Mansfield general hospital ward has been shut and patients with the virus have been transferred to Kings Mill Hospital near by. Patients at the Victoria Hospital have been put in isolation.

The Queens Medical Centre has rid itself of the virus. Dr Alan Mousley, the Nottinghamshire district medical officer, emphasized that MRSA, was not solely responsible for the deaths.

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Mixed fortunes for two Old Masters

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Lord Coke and the trustees of the Holkham estate did not emerge from yesterday's Old Master sale at Christie's as rich as they had hoped.

Two great Italian paintings collected by his connoisseur ancestor, the first Lord Leicester, in the early eighteenth century, had been sent for sale. The grander of the two was Matia Preti's "Adoration of the Magi". Christie's had expected a price of about £500,000, but it was bought in at £380,000.

The painting was surface cleaned before it was sent to

an exhibition in Washington in 1983 and this had shown some damage. If it had been in what is known as "English country house condition" - covered with a dirty yellow varnish - it would probably have found a buyer more easily.

The second Holkham picture was a very rare sixteenth-century Mannerist work, "The Madonna and Child with Saints Helen and Francis" by Amico Aspertini, which sold for £345,600. Christie's had been talking of £300,000. Italian Mannerism, with its elaborate distortions made for decorative effect, is very much

in vogue and this was a fine example.

The Tate Gallery acquired a view of Pontefract castle, where Richard II was murdered, which originally belonged to the collection of Charles I. It is one of a set of 10 views of royal residences commissioned by Charles I from the Flemish landscape painter, Alexander Kierinx. It cost the gallery £16,200 (estimate £8,000-£12,000).

The sale was very erratic. Many good pictures attracted no interest and were left unsold. A stormy marine painting by Ludolf Backhuysen, "The River Ij at

Amsterdam", sold for £183,600 against an estimate of £60,000-£80,000. In contrast, a busy and colourful marine by Willem van de Velde the Younger, "A Dutch States yacht under sail", was left unsold at £160,000 (estimate £200,000-£300,000).

A Chardin still life which was sold off by the Metropolitan Museum, New York, in 1973 under the impression that it was a replica was subsequently restored to the artist's oeuvre by scholars, but it failed to sell at £25,000 (estimate £100,000-£150,000).

The sale totalled £2,774,000 with 42 per cent unsold.

Science Report

Daisy, a sea creature with 10 sex organs

From a Special Correspondent, Wellington

What creature has no stomach, stores food in its feet and has 10 sexual organs?

The answer, according to Australian and New Zealand scientists, is the "Sea Daisy", a bizarre form of marine life which has been discovered living in waterlogged wood deep under the ocean.

It is classed by the scientists as an echinoderm, one of the family which includes starfish, sea eggs, brittle stars and sea cucumbers. Until now it had been assumed that all classes of echinoderm had been discovered.

But a scientific paper announcing the discovery has been accepted by the journal *Nature*, one of its authors has said.

The Sea Daisy, named after its daisy-like shape, stores food in its feet, has no stomach and lives in a soup of bacteria in the holes of wood, lying 1,000 metres (3,000 feet) under the sea.

Much of the underneath of the animal is taken up with 10 gonads, or sexual organs.

The paper's authors are Dr Alan Baker, the New Zealand National Museum's assistant director; Dr Helen Rotman, a research associate, who is a

specialist in starfish; and Dr Frank Rowe, of the Australian Museum in Sydney.

Dr Baker gave a preview of the find to New Zealand scientists at a joint meeting in Wellington of the Royal Society and the Victoria University zoology department.

Round and wafer-like, measuring between two millimetres and nine millimetres across, sea daisies are unusual because of their circular shape. Their scientific name, which will not be used until printed in *Nature*, dwells on their roundness.

Dr Baker said that unlike all other echinoderms, the sea daisy's tube feet were in one complete ring round the lower edge of the body. He said this ring of feet was unknown in the biological world and was apparently used to store food in place of a stomach.

A thin membrane stretches across the underneath of its body, like plastic film across an upside-down saucer. This is lined with food-absorbing cells like those found on stomach linings.

Dr Baker said such a feeding method was known only in very primitive creatures such as microscopic amoeba.

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ARBUTHNOT INTERNATIONAL FUND

President Reagan raises the stakes on two world fronts

Embassies are warned of a US strike on Libya tonight

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Western embassies in the Arab world have been told that a United States strike against Libya might come late tonight or before dawn on Sunday.

The Egyptians are particularly fearful of the consequences, arguing publicly that a grave political error by Washington could have incalculable effects in Cairo and other Arab capitals. As Egypt's former Ambassador to Cairo, I put it at a lecture in Oklahoma on Thursday: "While the United States has interests in the Middle East, we live in the Middle East and our future life is dependent on these policies. You can afford one operation that fails and you leave. But we stay; we are stuck."

What the pro-Western Arab states — Egypt, Jordan and most of the Gulf states — particularly fear is a repeat performance of the sort of mistakes Washington made in Lebanon between 1982 and 1984: that sheer ignorance of the political conditions of the Arab world will precipitate a catastrophe from which neither Mr Reagan nor the Arabs themselves could walk away as easily as they did from the debacle in Beirut.

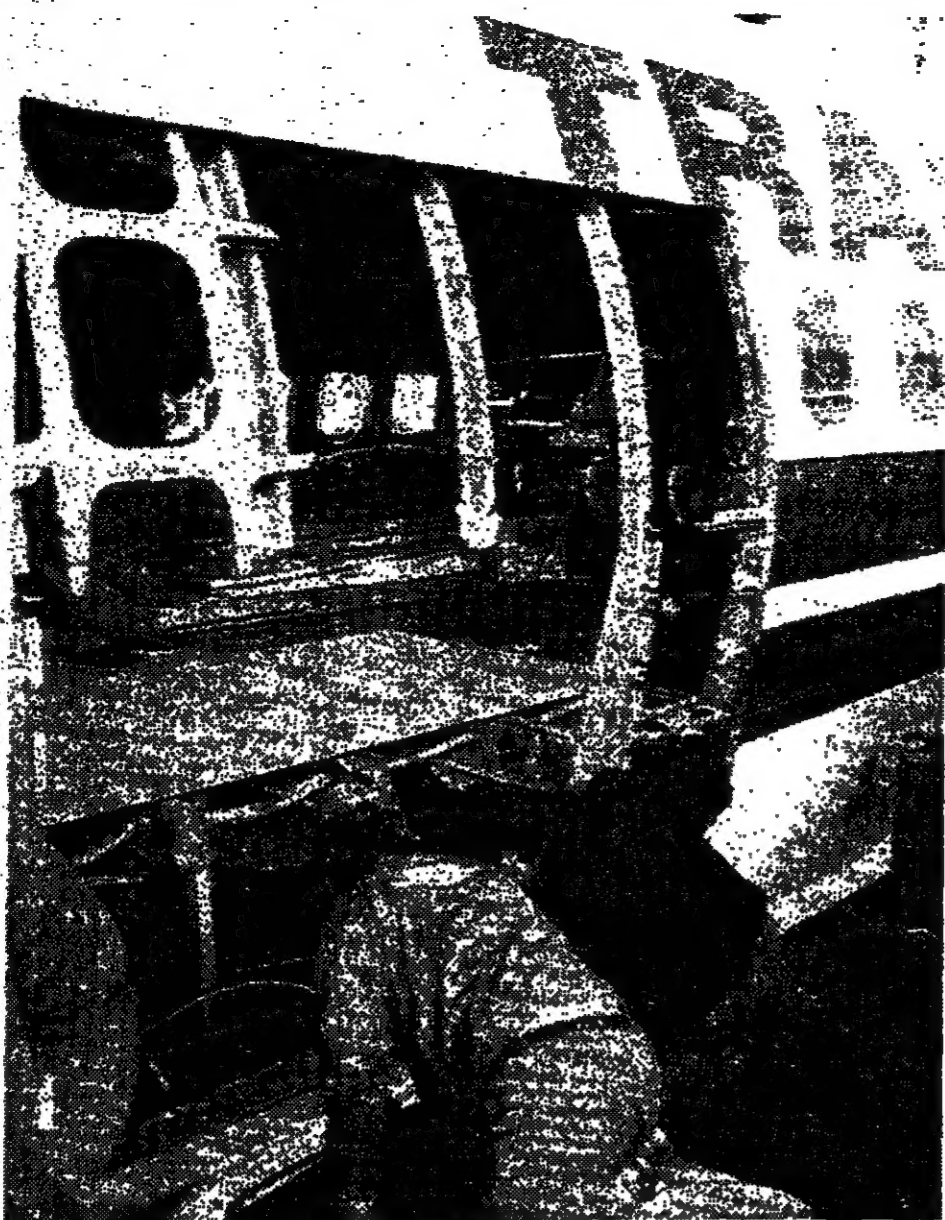
A respected Arab academic

in Beirut suggested yesterday that the Americans were not consciously — although in some cases deliberately — preparing their people for a military adventure against Colonel Gaddafi.

"Striking at Gaddafi will solve nothing," he said. "The Israelis are encouraging Americans to do that because it serves their ends. But do you think that another attack on Libya will stop desperate people hijacking planes and planting bombs? When the Americans deal evenhandedly with the Middle East, these problems will all end."

There is, in truth, a mutual incomprehension between Arabs and Americans that the US-Libyan confrontation is already accentuating. While Americans condemn what they regard as pro-Palestinian or pro-Libyan terrorism, Arabs condemn what they see as pro-Israeli terrorism.

If the killings of 20 innocent Westerners at Rome and Vienna airports were the acts of pro-Libyan "terrorists", they ask, why do the Americans not accept that the killings of hundreds of equally innocent Palestinians at Sabra and Chatila camps were acts of pro-Israeli "terrorists"?



The interior of the TWA jet hit by a mid-air terrorist explosion over Greece in which four lives were lost. Athens technicians are repairing the 10ft by 3ft hole in its fuselage.

West seeks technology to beat airline terror

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Western governments are accelerating research into security equipment that can outsmart terrorists by detecting metal-free explosives of the type believed to have been used in the blast that killed four passengers of a TWA jetliner over Greece.

This was disclosed to *The Times* by Mr Rodney Wallis, chief of security for the International Air Transport Association (IATA), who has just been visiting what he described as "the new Bermuda triangle" — Cairo, Athens,

Rome — to obtain first-hand information and offer governments latest support.

"Whenever there is an incident of this kind we always try to see if there is something new to be learnt," he said. "We are constantly reviewing general procedures in the wake of the activities of these criminals. We have to run to maintain our position."

Mr Wallis did not believe that in the case of the TWA attack anything new had been invented by the terrorists. However, there were certain explosives which had no metal components so they could not

be identified by metal detectors. Equipment to overcome this weakness had already been developed.

"One is a vapour detector — a mechanical sniffer, you might say — that can detect the explosive from its smell," he said. The machine was already in use in Canada although research was still continuing. The other method, called "thermoacoustic activation", involved the exposure of luggage or cargo to a bombardment of neutrons. If explosive material was present, a chemical reaction was provoked.

Working models of this equipment had been developed in the US but were not yet available for general use. But testing and production were now being accelerated, he said.

"Governments are spending a great deal of money in a very urgent way to develop such machinery."

Mr Wallis was speaking at the conclusion of his Athens visit during which he met Greek Government officials and inspected the crippled TWA Boeing 727 now under repair here.

There had been rumours about a lapse of security at Cairo airport in the TWA case

but Mr Wallis said he had no evidence of this, although his current mission was not to inspect airport security. "They are applying the international standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organization, just like Athens. This means a double security check. In that respect they are doing more than the minimum required of them."

Mr Wallis refused to comment on a proposal put before the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations' meeting in London for a boycott of countries harbouring terrorists.

Democrats vent anger at latest Nevada test blast

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Leading congressional Democrats in the United States have angrily criticized Thursday's underground nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert.

Senator Edward Kennedy said the Administration was squandering one of the best opportunities in years to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Representative Edward Markey said: "This may be one small bomb in the desert, but it's a big bomb for arms control."

Greenpeace, the international anti-nuclear organization, declared: "The reverberations from this blast will be felt around the world for many years to come." This act showed the true hypocrisy of President Reagan's stand on arms control.

The House of Representatives Rules Committee agreed late on Thursday to permit a full vote on legislation that would ban further US nuclear weapons testing until the President certified to Congress that the Soviet Union had resumed such testing.

Meanwhile, Moscow's announcement that it is ending its eight-month moratorium on nuclear tests came as no surprise to Administration officials.

The Soviet Union has made clear in recent days that it would be free to resume its own testing programme once the US carried out another underground nuclear blast.

The Reagan Administration has said it will continue its programme because it is essential to test the reliability of modern nuclear weaponry.

President Reagan has insisted that there must be adequate verification for any comprehensive test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

He has invited Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to send experts to the Nevada test site to observe new American detection systems, but the Soviet leader has turned the offer down.

The 1963 partial nuclear test ban treaty prohibits tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, where there is danger of radioactive pollution. But it does not ban underground blasts.

Full Weinberger text leaked to magazine

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The full text of a memorandum from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, to President Reagan, which caused embarrassment shortly before last November's summit with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, because of the hard line it advocated, has now been leaked in the magazine *Encounter*.

Extracts were leaked in the American press, but this is thought to be the first time that the full text has become available.

In it, Mr Weinberger warns the President of the advantages which the Soviet Union has gained from breaching existing international agreements.

He says: "In our current negotiations with the Soviets, we have worked to devise

positions that take account of the verification and compliance problems we have faced in connection with existing treaties. But these steps, however sensible, cannot impose a substantial cost on the Soviet Union for its violations; even more important, they have not negated the special military advantages the Soviets have created for themselves through their violations."

"A failure on the part of the United States to respond strongly to the Soviet Union's policy of treaty violation would damage our interests in various ways. It would signal the kind of uncertainty and political weakness that invites adversaries to put one further to the test, and it could be taken as recantation of our findings of violation, thereby undermining our credibility."

Uefa scorn at Heysel cup final security

Zurich (Reuters) — The European Football Union (Uefa) has attacked Belgian security forces for being partly to blame for the tragedy before the European Cup Final at the Heysel stadium in Brussels which claimed 39 lives.

A report, to be presented by the Uefa general secretary, Herr Hans Bangerter, to a Uefa congress in Portugal, says: "The English vandals would never have been able to perform such terrible deeds and create such misery if they had not been helped by the frightful incompetence of the Belgian security forces."

English clubs were banned indefinitely from Uefa matches after the violence at the final between Liverpool and Juventus last May.

Feeling the pinch...

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Cheung Yun-fuk, aged 33, blamed his uncontrollable right thumb for repeated indecent assaults on women. It was not his fault that it pinched a woman's bottom as he helped her out of a taxi on St Valentine's Day.

The magistrate was not impressed. He jailed Cheung for nine months after hearing that he pinched the same woman in the same place a month later and had six previous convictions for the same offence.

Space 'victim'

Washington (AP) — A fisherman claims that a 20ft piece of metal fell from the sky, killed his 24-year-old son and sank their boat 37 minutes after the space shuttle Challenger exploded in January. The 52-year-old Brazilian is asking Nasa for \$21 million (about £14.5 million) in damages. The space agency denies the claim.

French first

Paris (AP) — Doctors here have implanted the first artificial heart in France in a 25-year-old man.

Judge on trial

Essen (Reuters) — A West German judge from Dortmund who shot and paralysed a suspected burglar in his garden went on trial charged with attempted manslaughter.

Traffic in babies uncovered

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — Police believe an international ring is involved in baby trafficking after two failed attempts to adopt Brazilian infants illegally, a federal police spokesman said yesterday.

On Thursday police in the north-eastern state of Alagoas intervened in the case of a four-month-old baby boy who was to be delivered to a couple in Italy, the spokesman said.

Last month, police recovered a 20-day-old boy who was to go to Israel after being "adopted" by an Israeli couple who made a stopover in New York City. US immigration officials discovered the baby's passport had been forged.

Brazilian police have been trying to identify his real mother and arrest an Argentine suspected of having been paid \$7,000 (£4,700) by the Israeli couple.

"We think the case in Alagoas had no connection with last month's, but we believe an international gang is involved with baby trafficking in Brazil," the spokesman said. He declined to elaborate.

Adoption by foreign families is legal in Brazil if a qualified judge approves of the arrangement and federal police issue a passport for the youngster, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Man in dock shot by victim's father

San Francisco (Reuters) — The father of a murder victim leaped over a courtroom railing yesterday, yelled "you miserable..." and shot and seriously wounded the man on trial for his daughter's murder.

Police said that Daniel Morgan, in court for a pre-trial hearing on a charge of having murdered 17-year-old Sarah Spiegelman, was sitting beside his lawyers at the defence table when Mr Jack Spiegelman opened fire.

Lebanese kidnappers seize Irish teacher after Frenchman escapes

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanese kidnappers lost one of their captives but probably gained another yesterday.

Only hours after M Michel Brian was freed during a dramatic gun battle in the Bekaa Valley, the American University in Beirut reported the disappearance of Mr Brian Keenan.

Mr Keenan, born in Belfast and aged 35, is a lecturer in English at the college.

As an Irishman — Northern Ireland citizens are entitled to hold Republic of Ireland passports — he is unlikely to be of much use to the kidnappers. There are no Arabs imprisoned in Ireland whose release could be demanded in return for his, and the last time an Irish citizen — Mr Aidan Walsh, an official of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency — was abducted in Beirut, he was freed when his captors discovered his nationality.

Mr Brian, the French school teacher, abducted in West Beirut on Tuesday, owes his escape to freedom in the early

hours of yesterday to a group of rabbit hunters from the local Dendash family in the Bekaa Valley.

Safely in the hands of Syrian Army officers after his three-day ordeal, M Brian described how the hunters saw him



Mr Keenan: Left for work but failed to show up.

sitting in a parked car, blindfolded and with his hands tied behind his back.

The kidnappers began shooting at the hunters but the

Dendashis, who had, rather unconventionally, taken Soviet-made automatic weapons on their hunting mission, fired back and so frightened the gunmen that they pushed M Brian from their vehicle and drove away.

If his release had about it an element of farce, there was, however, nothing humorous about his account of the kidnapping. "From the time I was kidnapped, I did not see any faces," he said.

"... I was walking near a florist shop on Makdissi Street off Hamra. A gunman with a thick black beard came up to me and said in English: 'Don't talk. Don't scream.' Then he pushed me into the trunk of a Renault car. We drove for about 1½ hours then we stopped. They put me in the trunk of another car, a bigger car, and we drove for about an hour."

M Brian was delighted to meet his rescuers. When told they were on a rabbit hunting expedition in the early hours, he said he replied: "Well, you've got some rabbit".

Reagan's Belize envoy rejected in Senate

Washington — The Senate foreign relations committee, in a rare move, has rejected President Reagan's nomination of Mr James Malone as ambassador to Belize (Mohsin Ali writes).

Democratic senators alleged that Mr Malone had falsely testified to the committee in the past.

The committee defeated Mr Malone's nomination by nine votes to seven, and then narrowly rejected a move by

Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina conservative Republican, to give Mr Malone a second chance by forcing a debate in the full Senate.

Observers said it was the first time this century that the powerful foreign relations committee had rejected a presidential nomination for ambassador.

Mr Malone was Assistant Secretary of State for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs during 1981-85.

Tight suits give women little space

Zvezdny Gorodok, Soviet Union (Reuters) — Moscow will not send women cosmonauts on long missions to its orbiting stations until facilities for space travel are more advanced, Mr Grigory Beregovoy, deputy head of the cosmonauts' training programme, said yesterday. He said Soviet research had shown that women were likely to experience blood problems in space caused by wearing tight, vacuum-sealed spacesuits.

Peres sorts out the reshuffle

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday met Mr Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud party, to finalise details of the Cabinet reshuffle that defused the crisis threatening to bring down the national unity Government.

Likud ministers late on Thursday endorsed a reshuffle that moves the Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Modai, to the Foreign Ministry in place of Mr Shamir, and allots Mr Shimon Peres's Finance portfolio to be replaced by Mr Peres as Prime Minister in October in

the rotation within the coalition.

It remained unclear yesterday precisely what would happen in October, although it was understood that Finance would under no circumstances revert to Mr Modai, whom Mr Peres demanded should be replaced when he attacked the Prime Minister and government economic policies last weekend.

Mr Peres has made it known that he would like to take over Finance so that he can continue to play a key role in Israel's economic recovery. Under the original coalition agreement,

Mr Peres was to become Foreign Minister after the rotation.

The reshuffle agreement has aroused considerable anger in Likud, mostly in Mr Modai's Liberal wing, which is not happy about losing the powerful Finance portfolio.

The Liberals are meeting tonight to discuss the position they will take when the agreement comes before the Cabinet for approval tomorrow.

On Wednesday the fall of the Government seemed unavoidable.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

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Zia told violence is not the only option

Bhutto stands firm on peaceful transition to power in Pakistan

From Michael Hamlyn, Lahore

Miss Benazir Bhutto, glowing after the emotional embrace of the hundreds of thousands of supporters after her return to Pakistan, yesterday gave notice to President Zia's Government that it could be replaced without resort to violence.

"Yesterday we could have brought down this government," she said. "Yesterday, if it was our intention to have violence, it was our intention to have a change-over with bloodshed, if it was our intention to have a change-over with the burning of property and with the loss of lives, we could have done that."

"We could have taken power yesterday in Pakistan, but the price would have been too high. Addressing a chaotic and crowded press conference in which both the foreign and local press threatened to boycott because of the conditions under which it was held — Miss Bhutto made it clear that her emphasis on the peaceful transition of herself to power was not the unanimous view of her friends.

"There are many friends who tell me," she said, "that Mr Junjo (the Prime Minister) is a facade for martial law, and that my strategy is wrong." But, she insisted, she was taking him at his word and seeking a political confrontation with him.

She said she was also prepared to cooperate with Mr Junjo's Government on elections, "because there is a civilian administration there at the moment".

Miss Bhutto added: "That civilian administration can be used in the national interest as a stepping stone for the restoration of full democracy in the country."

She urged that the Government, if it was truly democratic, bow to the will of the people and hold immediate elections. But she indicated that it would not be possible to cooperate with President Zia. "If he goes gracefully, that would be the best thing," she said, indicating that it was not possible to guarantee that she would not take revenge against him for the execution of her father.

"I cannot tell you in black and white the answers you seek from me," she told a questioner, adding that much depended on the peaceful and graceful transition of power.

Speaking about her policies should the Pakistan People's Party — of which she is the acting chairman and undoubtedly leader — come to power, she made evident a strongly populist strain in her domestic plans, promising land to the landless, employment to the sons of subsistence farmers, and relief from water tax for the farmers themselves, as well as a minimum wage of 1,000 rupees (about £50) a month.

She accused Mr Junjo — who, on the eve of her arrival, promised free housing for squatters and land for housebuilding for the urban poor — of offering too little and too late.

On foreign policy, she offered friendship with all countries, but reserved the right to speak out against human rights violations because Pakistan had suffered from human rights abuse.



Wine makers from Italy's Lazio region hold a public tasting in a bid to offset the effects of the wine contamination scandal.

US embargoes untested Italian wine

From Moshin Ali, Washington

The US is to stop importing Italian wine that has not been tested and certified as being free of methanol contamination which has caused at least 18 deaths in Italy.

The embargo has been designed mainly to stop any Italian wine shipped before Italy halted exports after the deaths and began testing the produce for methanol.

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said the action was a precautionary one and that no methanol had been

found in Italian wine in the US. Italy ships an average of 73 million gallons of wine to the US annually.

Methanol, or wood alcohol, has been added by some producers to strengthen the alcoholic content of their wines.

ROME: Tests have shown that more than 300 labels of Italian wine contained traces of potentially deadly methanol, the Health Ministry said yesterday (AP reports).

In a statement, the ministry said tests had been conducted on wine made or bottled by 20,466 different producers and 300 of them contained more

than the legal dose of methanol. It did not name the 300.

A previous danger list issued by the Agriculture Ministry named only 60 wines, most of them produced in northern Italy.

The announcement came a day after the Cabinet approved a series of tough new measures to protect consumers from being poisoned.

The measures provide for the temporary or permanent revocation — a minimum of five years — of production and selling licences, as well as the confiscation of profits and the seizure of equipment.

The government will increase the number of agents in its Anti-Adulteration Squad from 367 to 800, before the end of the year. Local officials will be given more authority to take action against suspected offenders and will be able to close down production before criminal proceedings are completed.

In addition, 30 billion lire (about £13.5 million) will be spent on modernizing and expanding laboratory facilities. Rome has also agreed to compensate all foreign buyers and consumers of tainted wine.

Tribal row threatens Mugabe's party

From Jan Raath, Harare

Long-simmering tribal conflict within the ruling Zanu (PF) party boiled over this week in Zimbabwe's House of Assembly as a likely successor to Mr Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister fought for his political life.

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Transport Minister and the party's national political commissar, became its first member to expose the division publicly, in a defence against allegations of mismanagement and links with corruption.

The House was incredulous when the highly articulate Dr Ushewokunze brought up the issue of tribalism. Under Mr Mugabe it has become a subject to be avoided at all costs.

The conflict between the Zezuru-speaking group from the north-east and the powerful Karanga-speakers of the south is seen as the most serious threat to the party's strength and unity since before independence in 1980.

It was expected to continue with increased bitterness out of the public eye at a meeting of the party's 90-member Central Committee at Mr Mugabe's official residence.

Dr Ushewokunze was accused in a report tabled last week by Parliament's Public Accounts Committee of running his Ministry, the national railways, and Air Zimbabwe as he pleased. He was blamed for putting relatives and friends in jobs, instituting anti-white campaigns and giving a less-than-satisfactory account of his links with the fraudulent sale of railway property.

His five-hour defence on Wednesday and Thursday included attacks of unprecedented venom on accounts committee members, the Auditor-General, MPs and railways officials, chiefly whites.

He said the committee's attack represented "the thin edge of the wedge of a grand strategy by a given region of Zimbabwe which prides itself on being the chosen tribal grouping of this country".

Without naming the Karangas, he said they had seen him as a "spanner in the works in their jockeying for tribal political control" and had constantly plotted his

downfall. They were planning to "pounce on me and kill me".

Dr Edson Zvobgo, the Justice Minister and a powerful figure from the Karanga area, appealed to Mr Mugabe in the Chamber, speaking in Shona and English: "It is now all in the open. You cannot allow your minister to continue like this. I am that Karanga."

Mr Mugabe was present through much of the parliamentary debate but did not take part.

Mr Ushewokunze: Victim of 'grand strategy'

Mr Mugabe was present through much of the parliamentary debate but did not take part.

Troops go on trial for murder

From Michael Horstley, Johannesburg

Four black members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) have appeared, in court in the Lebowa tribal "homeland" in the north-eastern Transvaal charged with the murder of six black youths killed on March 28 when a hand grenade was thrown into a shebeen.

The four men, whose names have not been revealed, appeared in the Lulekani magistrate's court on Wednesday, it was belatedly confirmed yesterday by SADF headquarters in Pretoria. The proceedings were conducted in camera, and the accused were remanded until April 23.

Only a day after the hearing two grenade attacks occurred in Mankweng, also in Lebowa, in which a leading local anti-apartheid activist, Mrs Joyce Mabudafasi, and Mr Ernest Mokaba, who lived in a wooden hut not far away, were seriously injured.

Mrs Mabudafasi is the secretary of the Northern Transvaal branch of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which shares the political aims of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), and is also an executive member of the National Education Crisis Committee. Mr Mokaba is the brother of Mr Peter Mokaba, a regional executive member of the UDF and a former prisoner of Robben Island, the Alcatraz-style jail in Table Bay.

The latest events in Lebowa have reinforced the suspicions of many local residents that members of the Lebowa police, aided by SADF members, are operating covert "death squads" which are alleged to have been behind grenade attacks on anti-apartheid campaigners and their families.

The violence in Lebowa and the neighbouring "homeland" of Bophuthatswana, is symptomatic of the way in which unrest has spread to recent months to previously tranquil tribal reserves.



Mr Ushewokunze: Victim of 'grand strategy'

Russians are expected to halve grain imports

Washington (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is expected to cut its grain imports by almost half this year. One reason may be the sharp drop in world oil prices, which has reduced the amount of foreign exchange available for imports, the US Agriculture Department said.

In a report on the Soviet grain crop, the US agency estimated that the Soviet Union will buy only 31 million metric tonnes of grain from all sources this year, down from 55.5 million in 1985, and the lowest figure since 1979.

The department said that reduced revenue from oil exports, a major source of foreign exchange for the Soviet Union, may have forced Moscow to cut imports.

The 1985 Soviet grain crop was an estimated 190 million tonnes, somewhat better than in 1984. Mild winter weather reduced the need for livestock grain, and grain stocks appear to have been rebuilt in the last two years.

The department said that Soviet grain buyers may be waiting until later this year, hoping that world prices will be even lower because of the grain glut.

The Soviet Union has bought only six million metric tonnes of corn this year, a third of last year's purchase. The only recent sign of Soviet activity in the world grain market has been the buying of corn and sorghum from Argentina, the department said.

Punjab police fire back

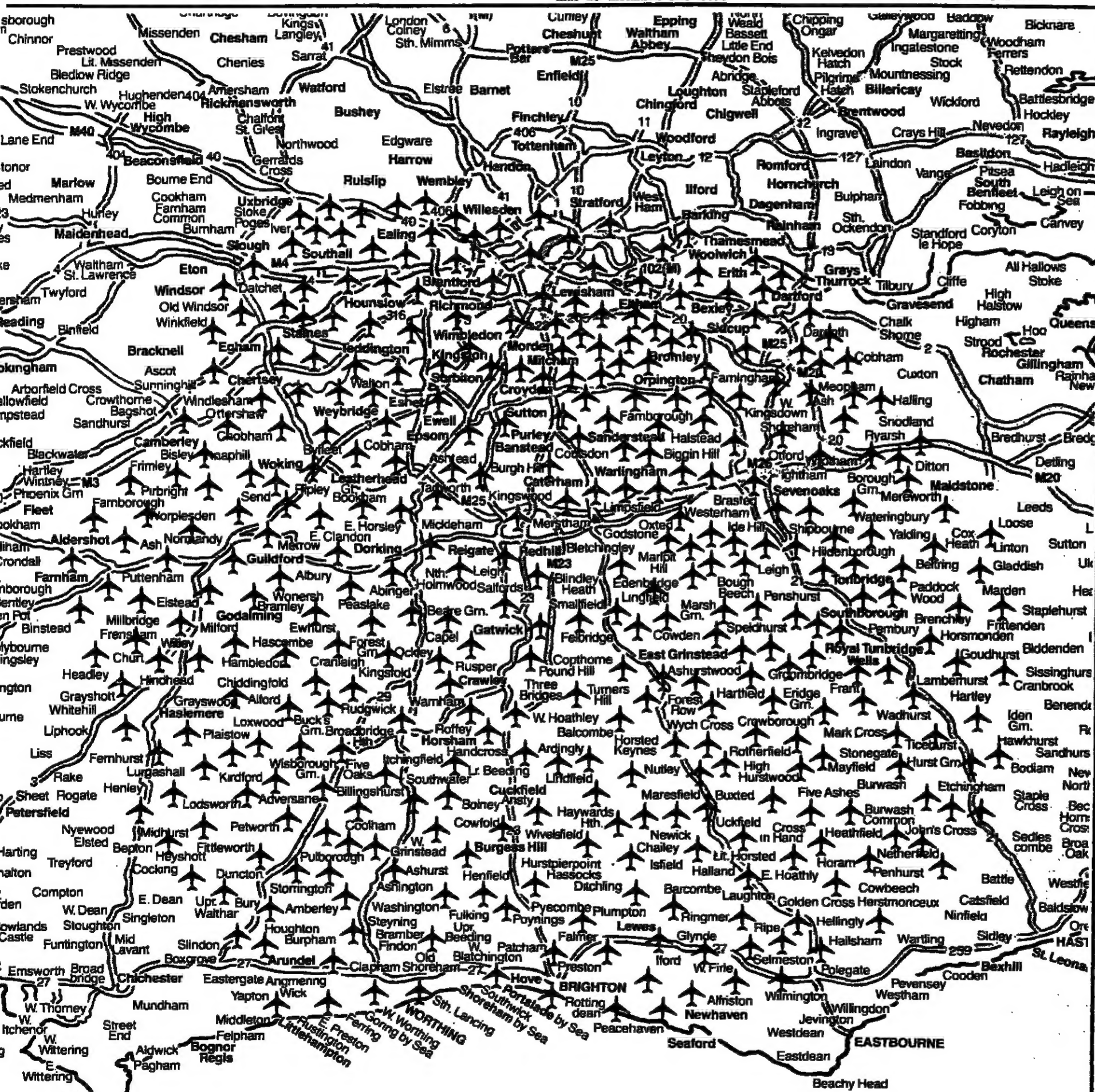
Jullundur (Reuters) — At least 11 people were shot dead in clashes between police and Sikh extremists after Punjab's police chief vowed to match gunmen bullet for bullet.

"If the terrorists are making their hit lists and hit squads we will retaliate with our own hit lists and hit squads," Mr Julio Ribeiro said in the Punjab town of Batala on Thursday. Extremists would be matched "bullet for bullet".

Punjab last month to tackle the violence which has claimed at least 130 lives in the past five weeks.

Police shot dead four extremists on Thursday as they tried to infiltrate an area near the Pakistan border known as a militant stronghold.

In another incident they killed three extremists in a raid on farmhouses near Jullundur, which has been badly hit by the increase of violence.



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Lange hints at transfer into French custody of jailed secret agents

From Richard Long, Wellington

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, yesterday hinted at the prospect of two French secret service agents jailed after the Rainbow Warrior affair being released to serve the rest of their sentences in another country — perhaps a French territory.

In separate television interviews in Australia and New Zealand, Mr Lange said substantial progress was being made in a resumed dialogue between Wellington and Paris.

French agents Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart, jailed for 10 years for the sabotage of the Greenpeace protest ship and the death of a crew member last year, are the major stumbling blocks to improved relations with France demanding their release and Mr Lange saying they will not be "released to freedom".

While Mr Lange has previously expressed a willingness to release the agents to France if there was a guarantee they would serve out their sentences, he has always added the rider that this was unrealistic, and that it would not be tolerated by Paris.

He added no such rider when he said in an Australian television interview that the prisoners might be released to serve their sentences in France or elsewhere. When asked what he meant by elsewhere, Mr Lange said France had a lot of territories.

In a New Zealand television interview, Mr Lange was asked how strong was the possibility of negotiating a different type of detention for the prisoners, and replied: "As strong as the assurances we could give for it."

Mr Lange said there was no novelty in his suggestion. "I

am conscious that we are trying to negotiate understanding with other countries where our citizens might serve out their sentences in New Zealand for crimes committed abroad. There is merit in that, if only for the humanitarian aspect of the families of those people."

His comment indicated a willingness to let the agents go to jails in New Caledonia or French Polynesia — ironically the territory containing France's nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll, to which the Rainbow Warrior was to have led a protest fleet last year when it was destroyed in Auckland Harbour.

On the resumed dialogue between Wellington and Paris, Mr Lange said substantial progress had been made, but he did not expect a quick resolution.

Anzus split 'a boost for Russians'

Canberra (Reuters) — The US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, said yesterday that the break-up of the Anzus military alliance linking the US with Australia and New Zealand could only help Soviet expansionist plans in the Pacific.

He told a National Press Club lunch that New Zealand, which has banned visits by nuclear vessels, had taken itself out of the alliance and that this was "a source of great regret and great disappointment and we hope that it is temporary".

Mr Weinberger said he had found no sympathy for New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance during a 12-day Asia-Pacific tour.

"When alliances are destroyed the Soviets can only take comfort from that," he added.

Return of the Bard delights Chinese

Peking (AFP, Reuters) — China has opened its first Shakespeare festival, presenting 16 plays, including *King Lear*, *Richard III* and *Othello*, the English-language *China Daily* said.

Thirteen Chinese theatre groups will perform during the two-week festival which opened on Thursday.

The Chinese love Shakespeare, the daily quoted the chairman of the Shakespeare Society of China, Mr Cao Yu, as saying. Shakespearean theatre was banned during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

The British Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, attended the Peking opening ceremony.

When a production of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* began in Peking last month ahead of the main festival, a Chinese narrator was given the job of explaining background information to the audience.

But the *China Daily* said this was stopped after many playgoers objected, some even shouting out: "Please don't interrupt. We understand Shakespeare." The play's director, Mr Yang Zongling, said his team had made bold changes in the lines of the play and used vivid expressions from Peking dialect.



A scene from the Chinese version of King Lear during its first festival of Shakespeare since the Cultural Revolution.

Accused Marcos man on the run

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Mr Orlando Dulay, a former parliamentarian and follower of the deposed President Marcos, escaped from military detention yesterday, a day after the Justice Ministry filed multiple murder and kidnapping charges against him.

Mr Dulay, a former military officer, was the only official of the ousted regime to have been jailed since President Aquino swept to power on February 25 after a civilian-backed military revolt.

The Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, ordered a nationwide military manhunt for Mr Dulay and four alleged followers implicated in the killing of three Aquino campaign workers who disappeared in Quirino province on the eve of the hotly-disputed presidential election. Their mutilated bodies were found two days later in the neighbouring province of Nueva Viscaya.

Three men — Mr Fernando

Pastor, his son, also named Fernando, and Mr Francisco Laureta — were tortured, bound and kept under guard in Mr Dulay's garage shortly after they were reported missing, one of the assemblyman's bodyguards said in a sworn statement to the Justice Ministry.

Mr Dulay, who has denied any involvement in the killing, was on Thursday charged with three counts of murder and kidnapping. His co-accused remain at large.

After he surrendered to military authorities on March 12, Mr Dulay had special accommodation at Camp Crame, the suburban headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary, where he occupied two adjoining rooms.

Agents of the Commission on Good Government have meanwhile confiscated 15 fur coats belonging to Mrs Imelda Marcos and worth \$375,000 (£250,000).

Aquino 'manipulated'

Manila (Reuters) — Unido, the party of Vice-President Salvador Laurel of the Philippines, yesterday said President Aquino was being manipulated by a clique of mysterious advisers.

"The President is not being given the true situation. I wish she would expand her consultation process down to the grass roots," Mr René Espina,

the party's secretary-general, told journalists.

He said more than 50 pro-Aquino MPs were disappointed that she had abolished Parliament after pledging to retain it.

Mr Laurel, who backed last month's abolition of the National Assembly, was not at Mr Espina's press conference.

Trade surplus tops agenda

Nakasone tries to defuse US worries

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, is due to arrive in the United States today for his eighth meeting with President Reagan.

The frequency of their talks since they first met officially in January 1983, indicates the importance given to their relationship. For Mr Nakasone, this weekend's meeting at Camp David is perhaps the most crucial of all.

The success of Tokyo's May summit of Western industrialised countries is crucial to Japan. But for success to be assured, Mr Nakasone must suppress any criticism of Japan's \$52 billion (about \$34.7 million) trade surplus last year. Mr Reagan would be a willing accomplice — Mr



Mr Nakasone, confident of convincing Mr Reagan.

relations. The threat of the Machikawa report is the transformation of the Japanese economy from export-led growth to growth generated domestically and the opening of such industries as coal mining to foreign competition.

According to a leading Japanese economic newspaper, Mr Nakasone will tell Mr Reagan that he plans to set up a council to outline the policy before the summit. Related ministries and agencies will be expected to take the necessary measures within three months of recommendations by the council.

The ideas, though short on specifics, are far-sighted. But whether they will be implemented is another matter. They are likely to meet strong bureaucratic and political resistance.

Mr Nakasone and Mr Shinichi Abe, his Foreign Minister, are hoping the plans will help defuse complaints from American congressmen about last year's \$43.4 billion (about \$29,000 million) deficit with Japan, which was 62 per cent of Japan's worldwide surplus.

Mr Nakasone will be telling one of his most critical US audiences that he expects the Japanese economy to grow at 4 per cent this year — implying that this will help soak up some of its export energy and may even provide some business for foreigners.

Though the Japanese Government is at pains to play it down, the question of its joining Mr Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) is bound to be raised.

Mr Nakasone says he will remain non-committal until after he receives a report from a group of Japanese engineers sent to the US to study the project.

The question of America's anti-terrorism drive is also likely to be raised. One of the key aims of the Americans appears to be a statement on terrorism. Mr Nakasone, however, will have to tread carefully if he is not to offend Japan's friends in the Arab world.

Dockers strike

Tokyo (AFP) — Dockers yesterday staged a nationwide strike halting all container-cargo handling at nine of Japan's main ports.

Mr Tokuji Yoshoka, chairman of the 56,000-member All-Japan Port and Dock Workers' Federation, said negotiations with the Japan Shippers' Association for a pay rise had failed and the strike would continue until the union's demands were met.

The dockers are seeking a 10 per cent pay rise and better working conditions.

Nakasone has been looking extremely confident of late that what he has to tell the President will convince him that Japan is best on reform that will make such huge imbalances a thing of the past.

The latest weapons in his armoury are the two economic initiatives recently announced: a package of measures to stimulate the domestic economy and ease export pressures, and the Machikawa report — a medium to long-term projection of the sort of reforms that Japan should undertake to make more of a good trading neighbour.

Mr Nakasone is convinced the US, and other summit participants, will be impressed by this his latest and most spectacular piece of public

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Canada keeps cool at oil find off Halifax

From John Best, Ottawa

A new oil find off Canada's east coast has stirred excitement in the oil industry and among politicians, but not enough to guarantee that it will soon be brought into production.

The find, announced last week by the Nova Scotia provincial government, is at the Cobasset field south-west of Stable Island, about 175 miles east of Halifax. Flow rates measured more than 29,000 barrels a day, said to be a record for Canada's far-flung Atlantic Coast exploration programme.

The discovery was made by a group headed by Petro-Canada, the federal government-owned corporation, and including Nova Scotia Resources Ltd, a provincial government corporation.

Civic leaders in Halifax, nerve centre of the Nova Scotia offshore drilling programme, hailed the discovery as a boost for an industry that has not had much to cheer about lately.

Oilfields explored so far off the Atlantic seaboard have generally proved less rich than had been hoped, and with the slump in world oil prices, production from even the best wells has had to be deferred.

The precise size of the Cobasset field remains to be determined. Some analysts believe that the region off the east coast may be dotted with relatively small, but high-yield, reservoirs of oil.

Mr Ron Wallace, the mayor of Halifax, is convinced that the resources are there and says they are "like money in the bank".

SPORTS DIARY

Simon Barnes

Last stump is nigh

Some extravagant things have been written about Ian Botham over the years, but the Salvation Army paper *The War Cry* (the one you buy half an hour before the pubs close) has gone further than any. "Botham will always be an enigma," it says. "One day brilliant, the next merely human. As for Jesus, his rejection came as no surprise. He 'doesn't' everbody smoke pot?" — comes relieved laughter from the cricket establishment, which feels that it can now safely say that the man was only a clown after all. But Hudson put his finger on two truths: that top cricketers have a greater commercial potential than ever before, and that top international players now get fed up with county cricket seven days a week. The break-away circus he talked about would certainly have found illustrious supporters had Hudson taken it beyond the talking stage.

Seriously . . .

With the passing of Botham's agent Tim Hudson — he of the sweeping assertion (which he denies making) "I don't everbody smoke pot?" — comes relieved laughter from the cricket establishment, which feels that it can now safely say that the man was only a clown after all. But Hudson put his finger on two truths: that top cricketers have a greater commercial potential than ever before, and that top international players now get fed up with county cricket seven days a week. The break-away circus he talked about would certainly have found illustrious supporters had Hudson taken it beyond the talking stage.

Stroll on

What is Britain's most popular sport? If you are not going to be too pedantic about the competitive side it is walking in the country. The Ramblers' Association is the body at the sharp end of the sport and among its current projects is the Thames Walk: a 136-mile footpath stroll. Except that it is not all on the banks of the river: there are still major gaps, including one-and-a-half miles at Windsor Home Park where walkers are faced with locked gates at each end. However, the Ramblers' Association has won support from such important bodies as the Thames Water Authority and hopes that in time people will be able to keep the river in their sight every step of the way from Putney Bridge to its source.

● Two life sentence prisoners and two prison officers at Stocken Prison in Leicestershire yesterday began an attempt to beat the world badminton doubles endurance record of 77 hours and one minute. Gluttons for punishment.

Recondite

As a horse called Masked Ball won at 10-1 at Haydock on Wednesday, there were idle queries as to why the name had been chosen. The answer was that he was really meant to have been called Six Runs after an accident when trying to jump a fence in his foalhood. Six Runs? See the Laws of Cricket — Law 20, to be precise.

Flushed out

The Rugby Football Union has turned down £40,000 from people who wanted to stage an American football match between the Chicago Bears and the Dallas Cowboys at Twickenham. The reason for the refusal was technical. The RFU said that their Broddingnagian plumbing was not up to the five hours during which the festivities would last. Funny: the Middlesex Sevens last all day, and Twickers is always packed for that. Is the RFU secretly frightened of the prospect of William "The Refrigerator" Perry playing on the sacred turf? The match will now be played at Wembley on August 3.

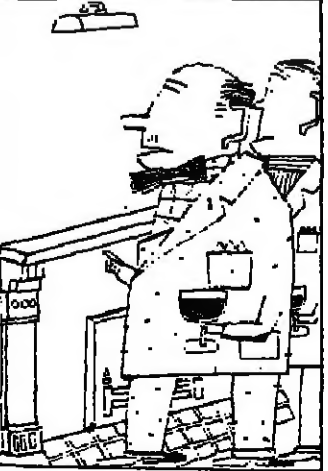
Opener

I have had such a splendid response to my request for sporting limericks that I am going to save them and publish the best ones over the May bank holiday weekend. A fiver for every one published, so keep 'em coming. Meanwhile here is one to whet the appetite:

Said a gallant young batsman called Gattling:
"Please don't accuse me of raving.
But I've broken nose and thumb
And been hit on the bum,
So it's rather put paid to my batting."

Thanks and a fiver to Mrs M.W. Johnston.

BARRY FANTONI



Pointer to a hung parliament

by David Butler

Labour is entitled to crow at its Fulham victory. The triumph is slightly diminished because everyone expected it, but Labour has nevertheless secured the 97th most marginal Conservative seat with a comfortable 3,500 majority. It is its first gain in this parliament and only its third gain in 15 years (and the Midlands triumphs of Northfield in 1982 and Bromsgrove in 1971 were shortlived).

The swing of 10.8 per cent is the largest recorded since Southend in 1980. Labour won back a seat that had been theirs from 1945 to 1979 and they did it in style. Like the Cambridge crew, snaking round the southern edge of the constituency two weeks ago, they pulled out in front at the start of the race and then added to their lead.

They retained, or regained, the support of the solid blocks of council flats tenants account for only 23 per cent of the voters. The dreary villas off Fulham Palace Road, and even the Yuppies of Hurlingham, must have contributed to the Labour vote. And perhaps the opinion polls helped; their message to dedicated anti-Thatcherites was that, for once, an Alliance vote was a wasted vote; to ensure the Iron Lady's defeat it was necessary to switch to Labour.

But that is not enough to explain Labour's success. Its new credibility gained support, in this part of London at least. The swing

from Conservative to Labour (with the Alliance barely advancing) would, repeated nationwide, put Labour on the brink of a clear majority in the Commons.

For the Conservatives the result might have been worse. For the first time in this parliament they have kept the Alliance in third place in a by-election. The 11.5 per cent fall in the Tory vote was less than in either of last year's by-elections. In Brecon last July they went from a victorious 48 per cent to a third place 28 per cent. At this distance into the 1979-83 parliament, they were 20 per cent down from their general election level and the 1970-74 parliament was equally bad. In the opinion polls today the Tories are around 32 per cent, only 6 per cent below a winning position.

For the Alliance the Fulham outcome is deeply disappointing. The city centres have always been a weak point for them but Fulham had seemed to offer an opportunity. The Militant squabbles and revisionism against other London variants of the wider left, together with memories of the Liberal triumph in Bermondsey three years ago, led to optimism that, by squeezing the disillusioned Tory vote, it could cut through from third to first place, as it did at Brecon and in Portsmouth North two years ago. In the event its

vote, for the first time in years, obstinately refused to advance as the campaign developed. Perhaps it suffered because the Alliance had so conspicuously shared control of the local council.

If the Fulham movement in votes were reflected nationwide, Labour would get 325 seats in the Commons, the Conservatives 262, and the Alliance 38. By-elections, however, offer only a limited guide to a general election two years later. Orpington in 1962 and Crosby in 1981 were misleading presages of a third party breakthrough. Labour's last London victory (Lewisham in 1987) did not exactly forecast the Conservative triumph of 1989.

Labour, indeed, has a hard task. To gain a majority it needs to advance from 209 to 326 seats — a gain of 117. Since only a few of the Alliance's 25 seats are at all vulnerable to Labour, it has to take, say, 110 seats from the Conservatives. But Labour came second in only 116 of the 397 constituencies where the Conservatives won in 1983. And at least 33 of those 116 seats, where the Conservatives won by 20 per cent or more, must be classed as out of Labour's reach.

So, for a clear Labour victory, the party has first to ensure a swing that will secure every conceivable marginal seat in which it

is the challenger, and then it also has to claw its way from third to first place in 40-odd constituencies where voting for the Alliance is the obvious way of ousting the Conservatives.

Labour, like the Conservatives, needs a minimum of 38 per cent of the national vote to win a clear majority. But an exploration of all the likely scenarios suggests that Labour cannot win unless it is a clear 6 per cent ahead of the Conservatives. The Conservatives can survive with a mere 4 per cent lead, as these two examples of the best of narrow wins show.

	Con	Lab	All
A	38%	34%	26%
Seats	226	273	28
B	32%	38%	28%
Seats	262	326	39

The distance Labour has to travel can be put in other terms. As long as the Alliance gets 25 per cent or more of the total vote Labour can win only if the Conservatives are squeezed down to 32 per cent of the total — 10 per cent less than they got in 1983. Since 1945 no election has shown a party suffering such a fall in support.

Fulham shows Labour is recovering. But it has a long way to go. What Fulham does is to shorten the odds on a hung parliament.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Linda Christmas reports on North Korea's new open-door policy as the Great Leader seeks to establish a communist dynasty

Land of eternal Kim

Every morning it was the same. At 5.40, in the dawn light, columns of blue-clad figures jogged up and down Changgwang Street in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. They were construction workers warming themselves against the chill Siberian wind which persisted in postponing spring. Soon after the steady tramp-tramp was succeeded by tannoyed music blaring from the nearby building site where they were putting up yet another huge luxury hotel.

It was not only the construction workers whose noise made a nonsense of the nation's epithet as the Land of the Morning Calm. Soon after 6am other workers formed lengthy bus queues, or began emerging from the monumental, marbled and muralled underground or wandered up from the many subways which they are instructed to use rather than cross major roads.

Not that there is much danger from traffic: there is very little, cars being reserved for officials and bicycles being few. None the less roads must not be crossed and traffic police blow shrill whistles at ignorant foreigners who do not know the rules.

At 7am a waiting siren fills the air to announce that another working day has started in the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea. A long and hard-working day to enable the country to inch further forward from the devastation of a three-year war which began in 1950 and which ended in stalemate with North and South still divided at the 38th parallel.

The division was imposed in 1945 after Korea was liberated from the Japanese — a replica, in miniature of the post-war division of Europe. The reunification war — which each side accuses the other of starting — left North and South more divided than ever, harnessed to opposing ideologies and looking as though they could never be anything but a permanent war museum.

We have heard much of the success of the South, of its impressive economic recovery culminating this week in its first official visit to Europe of President Chun, accompanied by a large delegation intent on expanding relations with the EEC. We have heard little of the progress in the North, which chose to seal itself from prying Western eyes and slave away with help from communist and non-aligned countries. This isolation has inevitably shrouded the North in mystery and established it in Western minds as a bogymen, amassing military hardware and aggravating the tension in the area.

To counteract the attention given to the South, the North is now opening its doors a little. It winces at the thought of the world focus on Seoul in the 1988 Olympics. It dislikes the idea of the South and China courting each other with contracts and contacts. It no longer wants to be ignored.

As a prelude to trade and better understanding, American journalists were the first to be invited last summer. That did not work too well. The *New York Times* concluded that the North was a land of numbing tedium and that there was a nation of Niebelungen Niebelheim: the story goes that its correspondent was seen kissing the ground as the train taking him to Peking crossed into China.

It cannot have been easy. The first-time visitor finds it almost impossible to acquire information and unbiased interpretation. Officials do their best but they are not as yet used to questions and requests: interviews take the form of lengthy lectures, leaving journalists scurrying to scavenge among the foreign residents for additional scraps of information. Even this is disappointing since none of the few diplomats whom I



met had bothered to learn the language and admitted that the early fascination soon turned to boredom with the company of a few hundred foreigners. They longed to move on.

Their views were much of a muchness; they admired the spirit of nationalism and the people's capacity for hard work but were wary of much else, for example questioning the official information about the huge amount of marble used in public buildings and monuments; is it in fact marble, they ask, or some fake stuff imported from Japan?

Surface impressions are easy enough. The countryside is glorious and devoid of poverty and squalor. Pyongyang is a beautiful city, a spotlessly clean showplace with everything built on the grand scale, be it the Monument to Fallen Soldiers of the Peoples' Army or a maternity hospital, a Grand Peoples' Study House or a health complex which is in reality a huge beauty parlour, an assembly hall or an ice rink, an arts theatre or a museum.

It all seems a trifle excessive for a city of only two million, most of whom live in high-rise blocks of up to 20 storeys. The back streets reveal some less impressive housing, but no one will deny the vastly improved standard of living. The flat which inquisitive foreigners are shown over consists of three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom for a family of four. It has underfloor heating and is basically furnished, a colour television being the only trace of luxury. The rent amounted to not more than 2 per cent of wages, which average about £30 a month.

Children stay at home until they marry, when the daughter moves in with her husband's family and the son brings his wife to his parents' home. There are no pensions for the retired; children provided for their elderly parents. Everything else, down to school uniforms, is provided by the state. Education is highly valued, provided extensively for the gifted and pursued afterwards by the less able. It always includes a study of the writings of President Kim Il Sung, known throughout the land as The Great Leader.

The Great Leader is worshipped, and is everywhere. In the last 15 years he has been deified in a way that is daunting to the Western visitor. The Great Leader liberated the North from the Japanese and has since guided his

people in every detail. There are plaques everywhere commemorating his visits to schools, factories, monuments and museums to give on-the-spot guidance for their construction and smooth running.

Kim Il Sung is not just a soldier; he is a thinker and political philosopher who studied Marx and Lenin and found them wanting. To bridge the gap he has evolved his own philosophy, the Juche idea. It is not a philosophy to be digested at a glance but it appears to have three basic ingredients: independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence. At times its creator sounds like a collectivist Samuel Smiles, urging industry, thrift and self-improvement upon the people not for the benefit of the individual but for the benefit of the state.

Kim Il Sung's birthplace on the outskirts of Pyongyang has been turned into a shrine; the huts prettied up and labelled and surrounded by lawns. Doleful music cocoons the scene, provoking an unfortunate comparison with Graceland, Elvis Presley's home in Tennessee. A short walk away a museum has been built tracing the life not only of Kim Il Sung but of his parents and grandparents to prove his impeccable revolutionary background. The accuracy of some of the details is questionable but the magnitude of the myth is assured and children from a tiny age are indoctrinated with every line.

At a nursery school for the children of professional women who need to travel I watched three-year-olds chant their way through a question and answer session. "Where was our Great Leader born?", the teacher asked, and the children chanted the reply. The teacher asked when he was born, and the children gave the date. She then pointed to a picture on the wall and asked: "What is this?" A moppet went forward and explained that the picture showed Kim Il Sung up a tree trying to catch a rainbow. He failed and so climbed another tree and tried again. Still he failed, and in this way he learned about nature.

On the floor above, two groups of children dressed in identical salmon-pink tracksuits were involved in a relay race, each child placing a printed letter on a board. When completed the words read:

"We are the happiest people in the world."

A foreign resident told me that when she was about to go to Hong Kong she asked her Korean staff if there was anything they would like brought back. No, they replied, our Great Leader provides everything. Newspapers bearing his picture must not be thrown away, but what happens to them is a mystery.

The Great Leader will be 74 next week and has already handed over much of the day-to-day running of the state to his son, Kim Jong Il, who is 43 and known throughout the land as The Dear Leader. Needless to say there is much speculation about the advisability of such a dynastic move — the prospect displeases even North Korea's friends, China and Russia — and even more gossip about when it is likely to happen and if it will meet the approval of the military, of which he has never been a member.

Right now North Korea is at a crossroads and the signposts are none too clear. The economy appears to be stagnant; the second seven-year plan ended in 1984 with the boast that the annual growth rate since 1978 had been 9.6 per cent. The new plan was expected last July, but there is still no sign of it. Last year saw many of the older leaders dropped in favour of younger technocrats who favour trade links with other countries.

Direct foreign investment is not encouraged because it breeds dependence; the favoured option is joint ventures, which so far seem to have been less than successful. The French have tried co-building an hotel but discussions have faltered on the suitability of the chosen site. Others are wary. North Korea went on a spending spree in the 1970s and did not pay the bills. As a result it is listed as the least credit-worthy nation in the world.

Economic troubles appear to stem from heavy spending on defence, which has now been reduced to about 14 per cent of the budget from something like 30 per cent in the 1960s. About 5 per cent of the population — 800,000 out of 19 million — are in the armed forces, which are bigger than those of South Korea even though the population of the North is only half that of the South.

Despite this military disparity the North claims that its intentions are misunderstood. It insists that reunification by force is out of the question and cannot be achieved by one side conquering the other. "We don't want another war," I was told. "What has been achieved is too valuable to be destroyed." What North Koreans want, they say, is dialogue and consultation to achieve one country, communist in the North, capitalist in the South, each with an autonomous government under a central authority with an alternating presidency.

Such talk seems pie in the sky when simpler questions of economic links between the two continue to flounder, with each side accusing the other of dragging its feet and deliberate obstruction. Outsiders argue that the North is less interested in improving links than it says. History shows that for thousands of years there has been antagonism between North and South, based originally on tribal antagonisms. The South has traditionally seen the North as uncouth, uneducated and full of troublemakers, and the North to regard the southerners as lazy, scheming rascals. The talking now is intended not so much to overcome that division, exacerbated by ideological differences, but to improve North Korea's image and try to build bridges with Japan and the United States.

This former Land of the Morning Calm has become the Land of Morning Action. There is much more to come.

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Woodrow Wyatt

Learning to love nuclear power

Thirty years ago Calder Hall was the first nuclear power station in the world to supply grid electricity. Britain was ahead of everyone.

Today 65 per cent of electricity in France is generated by nuclear power; in Belgium 35 per cent, Taiwan 46.5 per cent, Sweden 45.3 per cent and West Germany 25.5 per cent. The Soviet Union has one of the largest civil nuclear power programmes without a word of anti-nuclear protest from anywhere. Of the large industrial nations, Britain has one of the smallest, with less than 20 per cent of our electricity provided by nuclear power. We are so far behind that the Central Electricity Generating Board has had to import electricity from France — 25 per cent cheaper than it can produce electricity here.

From now on nuclear powered electricity will steadily become cheaper than that from oil or coal-fired power stations. French industry's energy costs are at least 25 per cent lower than Britain's. In Scotland, where 40 per cent of electricity comes from nuclear power, electricity charges are substantially lower than in England and Wales. What happened?

Defence to the miners is part of the story. It was thought that the threat of nuclear power would stop their strikes and encourage them to increase productivity. But only this week the CEBG claimed that its purchase of British coal is tantamount to a £500 million-a-year subsidy to the coal industry.

The miners have been aided by the anti-nuclear lobby, which has managed to confuse civil nuclear power with nuclear weapons in the public mind. Splendid propaganda was provided by the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania in 1979, though no one was killed or hurt by any effects.

In Britain no one has been killed from the effects of radiation from nuclear power plants, but thousands have been killed in mining, fishing, construction and other industries. The much publicized leaks at Sellafield, though some ought not to have happened, have been trivial. One which made front-page headlines involved no more radioactivity than there is in a luminous watch. Radiation on beaches near Sellafield is lower than in Cornwall, but no one suggests that Cornwall is unsafe for holiday-makers.

Of all the radiation we are subjected to only 0.1 per cent comes from the nuclear industry. Five times more comes from air travel and 370 times more from radon and thoron gases inside buildings. But we are not going to pull them down.

Then there is the suggestion that somehow a nuclear plant can blow up like an H-bomb, with consequent mass extermination and cancer diseases. That is impossible. An explosion might conceivably cause some increase of internal radiation in the plant but it could not have the effect of a nuclear weapon because it is not constructed that way, as all sci-

entists agree. There have also been suggestions that the rate of leukaemia in some areas close to nuclear plants is higher than the national average. But it is also higher in many other small areas nowhere near nuclear power plants. Search for a group out of the national pattern and you can find one almost anywhere.

Ignorance, fanned into superstitious dread, helps delay our nuclear power programme. So does the British love of planning inquiries — part of our decline into Athenian-style democracy, for ever debating everything. France has no such problem. The Sizewell inquiry ended in March 1985 after two and a quarter years. The report is not due for months. But it is urgent to start on the nuclear power projects involved because, as the older power stations are retired, we will otherwise soon be generating even less electricity from nuclear power than at present. Fortunately the inquiry into the planning application for a reprocessing plant at Dounreay may not be obstructed by many of the usual protesters because it is needed to secure the jobs of 2,300 people.

As for waste, Sir Alan Cottrell FRS in *How Safe Is Nuclear Energy?* has shown that the method of waste disposal involves no risk to this or future generations. The Swedish Karm-Bransle-Säkerhet report of 1978 said that even if a deep drinking well were drilled close to a nuclear waste deposit site the increase in the personal radiation dose of regular users of the well would be well below the variations in natural radiation between different places. That report concluded: "The proposed method for the final storage of high-level waste glass is therefore deemed to be absolutely safe." In percentage terms Sweden is producing more than double the amount of nuclear powered electricity than Britain.

Protesters, many of them also CND sympathizers, have had some success in turning the public against nuclear-powered electricity. Few people realize that already nearly one fifth of our electricity comes from this source. The Gallup poll, published in the *Sunday Telegraph* of March 16 in its first question said that about 12 per cent of our electricity came from nuclear power, thus making the respondent suppose that the amount was negligible. On this inaccurate basis only 24 per cent thought nuclear power generation should be increased, as against 39 per cent in 1976; the number thinking that there should be no increase that electricity generation from nuclear power should stop altogether rose from 36 per cent in 1976.

With oil reserves dwindling, the government faces a challenging propaganda effort to get public support for the only obvious way of generating cheap electricity. As for coal, it need not be wasted: within 20 years it could provide petrol as cheaply as oil from processes now being developed.

Joseph Connolly

Marshalling my phalanx of fax

(To be sung to the tune of *The Onlines*):
We are the Filofaxes, happy girls and boys,
We fill the pockets with our dockets.

Twist the fax to save us taxes,
Cross-ref the orange-lined bits
With the turquoise plain!
It really is a ceaseless joy,
It lifts you from the hot-potato,
A trendy and expensive toy —
Because we all have Filofax.

We're happy girls and boys!
Yes, the bright-faced cherubs of the Forties and Fifties have all grown up into Yuppies with red spectacle frames. Filing is no longer the territory of the hapless clerk; it is now just about the most meaningful thing you can do.

For those of you recently deceased, I ought to explain that Filofax — and its two or three imitators — is a loose-leaf system to keep in check our personal chaos. Or at least that's the official version. The truth is far more insidious — it is a drug, a highly contagious and totally addictive drug that is sweeping the nation: we need our fix of Filofax.

Paperclips in Tottenham Court Road seem to be London's main pushers. Daily one may observe the massed throngs of helpless slaves to the habit hovering on the brink between ecstasy and despair as they survey the massed rectangular pigeon-holes chock-full of every type of blank and pre-printed refill, the consumer-friendly packets panning out at about 60p plain, 80p coloured.

The ecstasy is induced by the thrill of it all: new colours they have not previously seen, information sheets new to them (lighting up time in New Delhi, say, the incidence of malaria on the Costa del Sol, international sock sizes, and other essential business).

The despair stems from the realization that their beloved "Winchester" wallet (the favourite — the one to be seen clutching) is already straining at the rings with world maps, the London A-Z, Underground guides, with plastic credit cards, Most Used Telephone Numbers, diary, addresses, financial reckoners, planners and Don't Forget sheets, most of which are scrawled over

with memoranda to buy heaps more of the above.

A collective groan of mingled horror and near-erotic arousal went up recently when suddenly there appeared leather punched inserts, some with zipped pouches for £1 coins (it's all very Eighties) at around £20 a throw.

The addicts treat their breasts while rendering the odd garment (not easy with one hand, let's face it, the golden rule being that you never ever relinquish hold of your Filofax, except possibly when showering, when it is perfectly proper to request a friend to hold it for you — a very trusted friend, it must be underlined, for the new taboo is to dream of even glancing inside another's Filofax; to do so is to sully a sacred place, while stealing a little of the owner's soul; this is so clear as hardly to bear saying).

These new leather inserts have really thrown the cat among the pigeons, because although it is now *de rigueur* for all the Filofaxes to own one of these (in the same colours as the wallet? Or a contrast? Maybe two, to be on the safe side) what with all the other paraphernalia little room is left for so much as one blank piece of paper upon which to write, let alone a second in which one might cross-ref.

It is at this point that the already worrying illness enters its second stage and becomes incurable, for a quick bout of self-therapy convinces the sufferers that what they really need now are no fewer than two fully-fledged "Winchesters" — one for home, one for office, say — or one in each hand; any reason, really. Whereupon they can indulge in an orgy of acquisition (all the inserts so far requested) and while at it have each wallet gold-blocked with their initials — and then they can spend every hour God sends cross-referring all the information from one to the other.

It is an extraordinary business, and I must confess to being not just a disinterested chronicler. I am not *butten*, of course — not at all, indeed, upon first acquisition of my "Winchester" I could not think of a single *fax* to put in the bloody thing. But it has proved useful to a degree: yes, I confess that much.

Just as Told



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FULHAM VICTORY FOR WHOM?

All comment on mid-term by-election results should be prefaced by the qualification that historically they are weak guides to the result of the next general election. They offer no more than a useful guide to current political trends.

The most obvious trend illuminated by the Fulham result is Labour's recent and perhaps still fragile recovery in public support. Labour's able candidate, Mr. Nick Raynsford, achieved a substantial increase of 10 per cent in the party's vote.

The main Opposition party, however, should do well against a faltering government at a time when unemployment is well into double figures and the government's supporters are afflicted by mid-term disloyalty. Judged by that standard, Labour has not done quite well enough. It would still be one seat short of an overall Commons majority if the Fulham swing were to be repeated nation-wide. Given the usual government recovery between now and the election, Labour candidates are likely to benefit from a smaller swing on the day.

Labour will nonetheless enjoy the poor performance of the Alliance. Fulham is exactly

the sort of seat that the Alliance must win if it is to replace Labour as the main party of the Left: namely, a former Labour seat recently won and marginally held by the Tories. That—in reverse—was how Labour replaced the Liberals in the interwar years.

For the Alliance to make a gain of only half a per cent on its general election support in a socially mixed constituency that in advance seemed potential Alliance territory indicates that Labour is winning this primary battle against its rival on the Left.

That same fact will greatly dilute Mr. Norman Tebbit's anguish over the result. As David Butler points out opposite, the Tories can comfort themselves that instead of trailing 20 points in the opinion polls, as in earlier mid-term tests, they are not far short of the 38 per cent required for a clear Commons majority in a three-party system.

The plain calculation of Central Office, moreover, is that Labour offers the less dangerous challenge. It is no threat to the Tory homeland (indeed, its recovery there would retard the Alliance challenge), and militant extremists are likely to appear at regular intervals to frighten the float-

ing voters into keeping a hold of Nurse.

Labour's Fulham victory, when all the above factors are taken into account, points to a general election in which the Tories remain the largest party and have a good chance of winning a third term outright. But that analysis ignores any bandwagon effect of Labour's victory as depicted in the headlines and in the jubilant speeches of Mr. Nick Raynsford and Mr. Kinnock. Oryington, initially a freak result, sparked off a temporary but real revival of Liberal support. It is far from impossible that Fulham will do the same for Labour.

An early test beckons. In 1983 Labour candidates achieved only 10 per cent and 17 per cent in the constituencies of Ryedale and West Derbyshire where by-elections will shortly occur. They will have to improve considerably on those figures to establish that a soundly-based Labour revival is under way and to give Mrs. Thatcher a real fright.

Fulham, meanwhile, should not frighten the Government into the catatonic policy advocated by Cabinet consolidationists. If they show signs of panic, the voters do not.

THE PATH OF LIBERATION

The Vatican, the Kremlin and the White House know that Central and South America have become central to their particular interests. The area's geographical and economic relationship with North America, and its historic attachment to Roman Catholicism, offers the prospect of much mischief to the disadvantage of Communism's great enemies, Christianity and Capitalism. A history of mass poverty and bank-undemocratic government has prepared a climate which makes subversion a strong temptation, and threatens rebellion not just against rulers and ruling economic systems, but also against the faith which seems unable to exorcise such scandals.

For those whose prime experience of life is affliction and distress, violent revolution has an obvious appeal. For some of their leaders, the explanations and theories offered by Marxism have the attractions of simplicity and comprehensiveness. And thus in this great Catholic continent, has emerged the phenomenon of a theology which takes its mind from Marx and its heart from the Gospel.

It reads Latin American history as a record of class warfare; it judges the church as an accomplice on the wrong side; and it legitimizes violence and guerrilla action as products of the dialectical process which governs the conflict of capital and labour. That it does so in the name of Catholic Christianity may not be entirely to the liking of Moscow. Nevertheless, it is much less to the liking of the other two parties.

A left wing southern continent is a North American recurrent nightmare, and for Rome, Marxism is too tenacious an enemy for such ideological subversion to be allowed to flourish under the auspices of faith. The Vatican knows its Marx and the Pope himself is no mean expert on the subject. Socher or later the theologians of liberation were bound to find themselves called to account.

That happened in 1984. After certain investigations, the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith issued a

formal repudiation of certain "errors" which were stated or said to be implied in various writings of the liberation theology school, especially the attack on the church's own authority which came from placing the church within, rather than above, the class struggle. The Congregation can smell an attack on the credentials of the Magisterium a mile off.

The "instruction" was a little clumsy, as an exercise in doctrinal discipline, for it created a kind of theology of liberation (in order to attack it) which was exactly held by nobody and which lacked the nuances with which each theologian had buttressed his position against the obvious charges. It was negative, lending comfort to those whose opposition to liberation theology had nothing to do with doctrinal purity. It, finally, seemed to leave the people themselves without much guidance—if they were not to take up Marxist arms, what were they to do instead?

A new and much longer (and much more positive) treatment of the issues has now appeared from the same source, an "instruction on Christian freedom and liberation", which is manifestly trying to rescue the idea of liberation from its ideological captivity and adopt it as a fundamental principle of the church's official doctrine.

The more Marxist theologians were not altogether wrong to find liberation as an implicit idea in the ancient tradition, it now emerges, for the Vatican's own version goes to much the same sources—the Exodus, for instance, and the Magnificat—for its foundations. It allows conflict between classes as a historical reality in some cases, without elevating it to an article of the contemporary creed, and it even accepts that there could be a desperate necessity for armed revolution, at least in theory. But it rightly points out how pre-revolutionary idealism turns, post-victory, into vicious repression. George Orwell's prophetic truth.

Principally, however, the instruction is notable for its insistence that the theology of liberation needs no alien

world-view to sustain its argument, for that of which it speaks is already the central concern of the Christian message, salvation from the slavery of sin. Liberation begins with the person—purely "collective" liberation is another form of bondage. But liberation has necessary, if secondary, social implications. It is Christian work to work for justice.

The Vatican document has avoided the worst vices of some church commentaries on political and economic matters: there is no spurious pursuit of "equality" in it, nor does it give precedence to collective or governmental action. Instead the important Catholic principle of subsidiarity—that social and economic functions should be discharged at the lowest possible level of the social order—is employed to enhance personal control over life-style, in the name of liberation. Small is still beautiful (as the Vatican should also tell itself).

None of these ideas is entirely novel, and like most Vatican documents each page is supported by numerous references to earlier Catholic authorities. What is fresh is the integration of them into something approaching a system, with liberation and freedom as the core.

Part of the attraction of Marxism is its systematic character, its appeal to logical analysis and its claim to scientific authority. The Vatican has set up an alternative logic, which boasts of the potency of the Christian faith as a better and more human deliverer. And it passes the test of internal consistency, and of coherence with the received tradition of Catholic social teaching. That, in a Latin American context, is probably its greatest asset.

A theology cobbled together from bits and pieces, simply to meet the political challenge of Marxism, would fail to bear the weight that must be put on it. If Latin America is to be drawn safely away from the snares of dialectical materialism, it will be by a conception of liberation which answers the deepest spiritual intuitions of its people. Rome has taken up the challenge.

Benzodiazepines

From Professor Ian Oswald
Sir, Mr. D. R. Blagden writes (March 26) that I had suggested benzodiazepine tranquilisers should be sold over the counter. He calls my highly irresponsible. It appears he had not first troubled to read what I had written in the *British Medical Journal*. I had not mentioned benzodiazepine tranquilisers.

Mr. Blagden says I made a pernicious comparison with cigarettes. I did not mention cigarettes. I was referring to them and to alcohol. Mr. Blagden gives the impression he has a soft spot for "these recreational drugs", as he calls them. Only the day before, you, Sir, had reported that alcohol probably causes 25,000 deaths a year (March 25).

In my article, which was about poor sleep, I had referred to short-acting benzodiazepine hypnotics and my medical readers would have known that these sleeping drugs are not the same as the benzodiazepines classified as tranquilisers, even though chemically related. Ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol are related, but your readers will discriminate between them.

In 1965, in the *British Medical Journal*, I published the first research showing that regular intake of the benzodiazepine drug, nitrazepam (Mogadon) was followed by withdrawal effects. Although I have spent the subsequent 21 years drawing attention to the phenomena of dependence upon benzodiazepines, I have been obliged to

acknowledge that the dependence does not bring problems approaching those associated with barbiturates or alcohol.

In 1985 a proprietary sleeping drug was launched for sale over the counter in the UK. Each sale is enough only for eight nights and sensible advice accompanies it. The official decision to license the product was in my view justified; some of the short-acting benzodiazepine sleeping drugs are at least as unlikely to bring adverse consequences.

Yours faithfully,
IAN OSWALD,
University Department of Psychiatry,
Royal Edinburgh Hospital,
Edinburgh.
April 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Towards a new deal in education

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry
Sir, Your editorial "Educational sabotage" (April 4), seems to lead, regrettably, from many of the right arguments to the wrong conclusion. Mary CBI members were uneasy about the GCSE when it was first mooted, fearing a "no failure" approach and falling standards.

Only after widespread consultations did we conclude that an examination system geared to different ability levels and with specific criteria designed to show what pupils have achieved rather than what, by competitive academic standards, they have failed to achieve, would be in the interests of young people and employers alike.

We would endorse, circumspectly, the view of the President of the Secondary Heads Association (March 20) that it "should be the most invigorating and important change in approach, syllabus content and manner of assessment in secondary schools this century". Time will tell, but the aim is right.

Certainly the approach fits with all that is being done to establish standards of occupational competence in youth training. We see no conflict with the better understanding of business which "Industry Year 1986" is promoting with so much help from both education and industry, nor with the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, to which you rightly draw attention.

You counsel the Government to back off for a time and to engage in a series of manoeuvres which would have perplexed a *condottiere*. This is to give too much credit to rhetoric, propaganda and negotiating ploys.

Given the will and the available resources for training, the teachers could start the GCSE programme on time if they wished, and I believe that most of them do so wish. At least let us give them the opportunity to gain the public esteem which they seek.
Yours faithfully,
TERENCE BECKETT,
Director-General,
Confederation of British Industry,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street, WC1.
April 8.

From the Director of Education, London Borough of Croydon
Sir, You are right in thinking that the idea of "crown schools", along with many other ideas being flown, will not tackle the underlying

problems facing the education system in this country (leader, April 2).

You are also right in identifying three of these difficulties: a curriculum out of touch with the needs of a society which increasingly needs to live by its wits to make a living; a curriculum which fails to offer the prospect of worthwhile achievement to the great majority of youngsters; and a system of management which continues to spend ever increasing sums of money without being able to guarantee to everyone basic decent conditions for learning in terms of buildings, equipment, materials and salaries.

The answers, in my view, lie in the following measures. First, the Government, representing the widest interests of society, should accept a more open and direct responsibility for what is taught in schools and for its cost, and unite the service behind a national curriculum in time with the needs of the community as a whole. Only Government can do this.

Second, a more determined effort should be made to identify the levels of attainment most children should reach in key subjects at certain stages of their development and a duty placed on the education service to achieve them. Everyone talks about standards, but few have any idea what these are.

Third, the system of administering the education service at local and national level should be reformed to establish a direct managerial link between the money spent on the education service and the results which are expected of it. As things are, education expenditure bears no relation to any educational programme.

Unfortunately, the measures outlined in the recently published Education Bill are designed to make each of these aims, which form elementary provisions in the educational systems of all our main industrial and commercial competitors, virtually impossible to achieve.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DONALD NAISMITH,
Director of Education,
London Borough of Croydon,
Education Department,
Taberner House,
Park Lane,
Croydon,
Surrey.
April 3.

The chapel trail

From Mrs Sheila M. Mason
Sir, In view of our "holiday weather", your readers may be glad to hear of a pastime which can be enjoyed in all weathers. Encouraged by a publication from the National Museum of Wales entitled *Welsh Chapel*, we spent the recent holiday on a "chapel trail" in North Wales.

On foot or in the car, we hunted out the chapels and were astonished by the wealth of variety: square plan, side-wall facade, gable-ended auditorium, classic, Gothic, miscellaneous—all to be found within a small radius. Pink, blue, beige, red-brick, stone, multi-coloured; Bethesda, Moriah, Ebenezer, Sileam, Elin, Jerusalem; the permutations seem endless.

These chapels are very photographic and furnish excellent ma-

terial for photographs, paintings or sketches. They are usually locked, but the interiors are equally varied when accessible.

A start can be made in any Welsh town or village, however small, with surprising results. Can any town in Wales boast more chapels or a greater variety in a small area than Holyhead? Which town has the smallest chapel, the quaintest, the best-preserved...?

This pursuit could absorb you for years. But hurry! Many of these buildings are redundant and fast disappearing, some of the best have gone already. The weather, for its part, continues its inexorable destruction of this remarkable feature of our heritage.

Yours faithfully,
SHEILA M. MASON,
61 Brookhurst Avenue,
Bromborough,
Merseyside.
April 6.

Busy old bees

From the Chairman of the British Beekeepers' Association
Sir, In reporting the current display of Domesday Book at the Public Record Office in London, Mr Alan Hamilton (April 3) drew attention to some of its interesting contents. One fascinating piece of information was that throughout the country only 16 beekeepers were listed.

This surprisingly low number may lead your readers to the erroneous conclusion that beekeeping was uncommon at that time. In truth the craft was widely practised by Anglo-Saxon peasants and one can only speculate that the 16 identified were specialists (bee-keepers) employed by some larger manors.

The more detailed Little Domesday Book, which contains entries for Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex lists 1,441 hives in those counties. This would be the number owned by the manors since the far greater number possessed by peasants were not required to be registered.

Extrapolating these figures to embrace the whole country, it can be reasonably concluded that beekeeping was a common pursuit, albeit on a part-time basis. Yours faithfully,
H. R. C. RICHES, Chairman,
British Beekeepers' Association,
2 South Approach,
Moort Park,
Northwood,
Middlesex.
April 5.

Musical excellence

Sir, Bernard Levin must have had the date of publication in mind (April 1) when he invited his readers to believe that excellence in music is feared by all the music colleges excepting the Royal Academy of Music. The only possible objection would be to the favoured treatment of one institution by the Secretary of State.

The fact that our elder sister has chosen to set her cap at a sonnet who controls all our purse strings must surely have been expected to cause a quaver or two of excite-

ment amongst the rest of us competing for his favours.

However, the success of the Royal College's centenary appeal (£4.8 million to date), sharing many of the stated aims of the Royal Academy of Music, can only refute any allegation that we would object to plans seeking genuinely to improve educational standards.

Yours faithfully,
M. GOUGH MATTHEWS,
Director,
Royal College of Music,
Prince Consort Road,
South Kensington, SW7.

Vatican and the State of Israel

From Rabbi Sidney Brichio

Sir, Clifford Longley once again indicates profound insight into the dynamics of inter-faith relations in his analysis of the Vatican's attitude to the Jews and the Promised Land. He states (March 31) that the Vatican's refusal to recognise the State of Israel is a "matter on which many Jews feel surprisingly strongly". A careful reading of his article, however, reveals the reason for the importance we Jews ascribe to this denial.

For all Jews, non-Zionists included, the recognition of Israel by the Roman Catholic Church would be to confirm full acceptance of the right of the Jewish people to entertain its own messianic hopes alongside those of Christianity.

Jewish leaders have appreciated the problem posed to Christian theology when the despised people who rejected Christ following 2,000 years of exile and humiliation return to Zion, re-establish sovereignty and in the miraculous Six Day War reconquer Jerusalem and take charge of its holy places. How can Christianity find room for Judaism triumphant or, as Mr Longley puts it, "a place for the Promised Land"?

Indeed, the Vatican's recognition of the State of Israel would prove once and for all that the Holy See had ceased to consider the Jews as a rejected race and would remove the remaining seeds of anti-semitism in Catholic theology. Until the Vatican takes this bold step, all declarations of tolerance will be mere words.

Once the right of the Jews to possess the Promised Land is recognised, the desire to win converts among Jews will appear no different than Rome's sincere wish to share its road to salvation with all "non-believers"—the right of any religion which believes in the ultimate truth of its revelation.

Faithfully yours,
SIDNEY BRICHIO, Director,
Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues,
The Montagu Centre,
109 Whitfield Street, W1.

Selling off water

From the Director General of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Sir, Your report, "Quick sale of water boards to raise £5bn" (March 24), should be of concern to all who value the environment. Of all nationalised industries, water authorities have the closest relationship with the natural environment, both because of their operational duties (water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, arterial drainage) and their regulatory responsibilities (water quality, water abstraction, land drainage).

The RSPB fears that although privatisation may provide opportunities to seek additional safeguards for the environment, the Government's proposals for environmental protection will be inadequate to counteract the commercial pressures which will be placed on the privatised water service pils: environmental damage is likely to result from efforts to reduce costs by lowering standards.

Much will depend on the detail of the new legislation. The immediate danger is that in its haste to realise "its £5bn pre-election boost", the Government will not permit enough time for consultation and debate.

Already the Government has side-stepped one round of consultation that it had arranged: it went straight from a restricted consultation with the 10 water authority chairmen to the privatisation White Paper, when it had promised a public consultation paper in between. Such speed does not bode well for the environment.

Yours faithfully,
IAN PRESTI, Director General,
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.

No short cuts

From Mr D. Forbes Mackintosh

Sir, Readers of your admirable sports reports may have noticed in today's issue two interesting observations. John Woodcock, writing from the West Indies about the infrequency of compulsory practices for the touring English team, says:

Monday's defeat in the last of the one-day internationals was England's fifth in succession, an unprecedented sequence over all the years... The batsmen have very little confidence left... They ought all to have practised, whether ordered to or not.

Hugh Taylor, commenting on Heart of Midlothian's record unbeaten run in the Scottish Premier Football League, writes: Macdonald and Jardine (the club's manager and player assistant) say "There is no magic formula for success. It is mostly hard work and getting the players to believe in themselves".

Admittedly, Hearts have not to face Marshalls and Garners and Holdings and Patersons; only Hibernian and Celtic and Rangers and Aberdeen and Dundee United. Even so, I'll wager that their practices are compulsory.

Yours etc,
D. FORBES MACKINTOSH,
Bowling Green Cottage,
Broadwell,
Near Lechlade,
Gloucestershire.
April 2.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 12 1884

In the rest of this long article the writer describes the aims of the agitators, but concludes that "common sense is liable to return to them at any moment, and after they become a little more Americanized they will trouble the world no more."

IRISH AGITATORS IN NEW YORK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
NEW YORK, March 25.

There are over four million Irishmen in America, or people having at least one Irish parent. They are pretty well scattered over the whole breadth of the land; but the largest bodies of them are in the northern cities, the largest of all in New York, which is proudly called by them "one of the largest Irish cities on the face of the earth." It is a singular fact about these people that, when they identify themselves thoroughly with American ideas and interests, they make progress in everything that is regarded honourable and desirable. But whenever they persevere in remembering that they are Irishmen, and they continue to brood over matters they have left behind them for ever, they remain a special class in the community—poor, illiterate, and generally discontented, eminent in local politics only as representatives of the bar-room interest, and backward in every respect. There is no prejudice in America which hinders an Irishman from rising even to a seat in Congress, or to considerable social influence as soon as he becomes American in feeling. It is in the West and South, and in the farming counties of the East, that the Irish make most progress, or to considerable social influence as soon as he becomes American in feeling. It is in the West and South, and in the farming counties of the East, that the Irish make most progress, or to considerable social influence as soon as he becomes American in feeling. It is in the West and South, and in the farming counties of the East, that the Irish make most progress, or to considerable social influence as soon as he becomes American in feeling.

The Irish are a curious element in our American communities. They speak our language and they are heartily welcome here. The majority of them are sober, hard-working people, and they are given every chance to earn good wages and to get ahead in life. But somehow they do not assimilate with our people as they ought. The Germans are very much better citizens, in spite of the fact that they are fond of speaking their own tongue and of reading newspapers printed therein. They have come to stay, however, and they want to be identified as Americans. But Faddy bristles all over with the peculiarities of his race; and he is an aggressive and uncomfortable phenomenon in public affairs. From the moment he lands at Castle Garden and takes the oath of this free country, in which, with few restrictions, every man can do as he pleases, his quills stand out in every direction, and he never seems to be happy unless he is engaged in some sort of a row—political, social, or industrial. The way in which he takes possession of the country is amusing. He regards nobody as a real American except himself, and the only positive proof that a man can bring that he really is an American is in Faddy's estimation a continual banging away in private and public life against the British rule of an island that he did not like well enough to stay in himself.

It is probable that the Irish would assimilate more rapidly with American life, and be more contented, were it not for the continual visits of agitators among them. They are the men who make all the mischief. They are at any rate the ones who have exposed America to the earnest criticism which we have of late seen in the columns of *The Times*. If they would stay away all would be well. The complete failure of all the Fenian movements originating among the Irish in the United States (none of these movements ever had a particle of sympathy from Americans) last that element rather indisposed to further action.

Slow but sure

From Mr Robin Risley

Sir, Can Mr Whalley's hardy tortoise (April 2) be the same one whose hatching you once announced in the births column of *The Times*? Writing from memory it was in the summer of 1938, and the notice read, "TESTUDO, to Georgina, wife of O.C. Testudo, a son (Whalley George)". A perceptive journalist, suspecting that Auntie's leg had been pulled, visited Oxford a day or two later and learned that Eighth Week had just finished and the Oriel VIII had failed to come head of the river; that the Hon. Secretary of the Oriel Boat Club was George Whalley; that in the second quadrangle at Oriel there had long been two tortoises on whose shells were blazoned the college arms and the year the college had been head of the river; and that a tiny tortoise had just appeared beside the other two with "Ichabod" inscribed across its shell.

For W.G. Testudo to turn up in Syria 12 years later and take up with his namesake would not, surely be beyond the powers of the only tortoise ever to have his birth announced in *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN RISLEY,
The Old Rectory,
Ickford,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire
April 4

smic re

April 12 - 18, 1986

SATURDAY

A weekly guide to leisure, entertainment and the arts



Show people: Cliff Richard, Dave Clark (Time), Elaine Page, Tim Rice, Hal Prince (Chess), Andrew Lloyd Webber, and Sarah Brightman (Phantom of The Opera), all helping to pack musicals into the West End

Tills are alive to the sound of music

Two summers ago it was noted with some amazement that 13 London theatres, roughly one-third of the mainstream total, were staging musicals of one kind or another — an all-time high. By the middle of this summer that total may well have risen to 20, in which case there will be musicals in almost half the theatres in the West End... rather more than twice the number that are currently on Broadway, the traditional home ground.

To add insult to American injury, of the 10 musicals currently open on Broadway, only one is playing to capacity houses and that is the all-British *Cats*, while its rivals include another Lloyd Webber (*Song and Dance*) and the Dickensian *Edwin Drood* starring our own Cleo Laine and George Rose. Only one new American musical (Bob Fosse's *Big Deal*) has been announced for the current New York season, and hopes for the autumn are pinned on such London imports as *Les Misérables* and *Starlight Express*.

Unsurprisingly, two of

This week's opening of *Time*, albeit to cool reviews, brings yet another musical to the West End, which is now staging more than Broadway. With others on the way, Sheridan Morley asks where the genre is heading

Broadway's leading music men are currently in Britain: Hal Prince is working on Lloyd Webber's *Phantom of the Opera* for the autumn, and Larry Fuller is directing and choreographing the current Cliff Richard extravaganza, *Time*, at the Dominion. The one acknowledged genius of the current American musical, Stephen Sondheim, has nothing on Broadway at present, but *Pacific Overtures* is coming to Manchester next month, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* is due at Chichester in August, and there is the chance of a major London premiere for *Follies* this year.

This transatlantic shift of the musical power-base has come swiftly and unexpectedly. Ten years ago the West End was just another stop on the road tour that led out of New York. The idea of an international premiere in London was just about unthinkable.

Indeed in the whole history of 20th-century theatre, before *Cats*, less than half a dozen London musicals had ever really succeeded in New York: Coward's *Bitter Sweet* in the 1930s, Sandy Wilson's *The Boy Friend* in the 1950s, Bert's

Oliver and the New-ly/Bricasse *Sing the World* in the 1960s, and that was about it. In the last decade or so, Lloyd Webber, alone has achieved that many hits on Broadway (*Cats*, *Evita*, *Jesus Christ Superstar* and *Joseph*), while for many other managements the West End has become the place to start a big-band show.

Not only do we now have the choreographic and backstage talent that was once a unique property of New York, we also have more sensible balance sheets. Currently the two big London musicals in rehearsal, *Time* and *Chess*, are said to be in budget trouble for each exceeding estimates of about £2 million. Looking on the dark side of these balance sheets, let us assume they finally get the curtain up for £3m each. A lot of money by London standards, perhaps; yet to get the curtain up on the Broadway first night of *La Cage aux Folles* (due into the Palladium next week) in August 1983, the management were looking at \$6 million.

True, that management was also able to start charging \$47 a ticket on a Saturday night in New York, against a £15 top here; but London can still prove surprisingly economic in its backstage budgeting.

Recently the impresario Cameron Mackintosh (co-producer with the RSC of *Les Misérables*, co-producer with Lloyd Webber of *Cats* and the only West End manager to specialize in musicals) released his *Cats* accounts for one week of last year.

where it not for Kuce and Lloyd Webber (neither of them infallible, as *Jeeves and Blondie* established) we would be hard-pressed to talk of a native revival at all.

Musicals always thrive in thin times. What was true for Busby Berkeley in the Hollywood 1930s has been proved true again as 42nd Street comes back to us 50 years later. An audience that has trouble finding the money for its tickets nevertheless likes to see where that money has gone, and huge sets or lavish costumes fulfil an escapist need. They also pose no real challenge.

In reaction to the sheer gloss of such Broadway and Hollywood nostalgia, the best musicals of our time live on the razor's edge, which is where you'll find *Sweeney Todd* and *Blood Brothers* and *Les Misérables*. In them may well lie the survival of the form as anything but mindless. It might be better to end up with a slit throat from *Sweeney* than a broken neck from looking too far back over your shoulder at Rodgers and Hammerstein. But I could still be willing to take bets on an Ivor Novello Festival at Drury Lane before the decade is out.

Sheridan Morley's *Spread A Little Happiness*, a history of the 20th-century London stage musical from *Chu Chin Chow* to *Chess*, will be published by Thames and Hudson in October.

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THE HIT LIST

New spectaculars: posters for two London shows

MUSICALS OPENING THIS SUMMER

April 12: *Wonderful Town* by Leonard Bernstein, first major English revival in 30 years, with Maureen Lipman (Watford Palace).

April 18: *Annie Get Your Gun* by Irving Berlin, first major revival here in 30 years, with Suzi Quatro (Chichester).

April 23: *HMS Pinetree* (Old Vic).

April 30: *Pacific Overtures* by Stephen Sondheim, British premiere (Forum, Wythenshawe).

May 7: *La Cage aux Folles* with George Hearn and Denis Quilley (London Palladium).

May 8: *Seven Bridges for Seven Brothers* returns to the West End (Prince of Wales).

May 14: *Chess* by Tim Rice and Abba, with Elaine Paige and Murray Head (Prince Edward).

June 15: *Charlie Girl* (Victoria Palace).

August: *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, first major revival of the Sondheim work in 25 years, with Frankie Howerd (Chichester).

September: *Phantom of the Opera* by Andrew Lloyd Webber & Richard Stilgus (probably Her Majesty's).

CURRENTLY PLAYING

After *Aida* (Old Vic): *Are You Lonesome Tonight?* (Phoenix); *Bernini* (Victoria Palace until April 26); *Cats* (Palladium); *Wynndham* (s); *Carmen Jones*, British premiere (Sheffield Crucible); *Cats* (New London); *42nd Street* (Orly Lane); *Gigi* (Lyric); *Guys and Dolls* (Prince of Wales); *Judy* (Strand); *Les Misérables* (Astonia); *Les Misérables* (Palace); *Me and My Girl* (Adelphi); *My Fair Lady* (reopening Everyman, Chatterham); *Mutiny* (Pleasance); *Pajama Game* (Leicester Haymarket Tour); *Starlight Express* (Apollo, Victoria); *The Threepenny Opera* (National); *Time* (Dominion, London).

Only in the great and good *Les Misérables*, which opened to a shamefully grudging Press in this country, and in the National's bland revival of *Threepenny Opera*, will you currently find a London musical with any claim to social commentary, and by no small coincidence one comes from a century-old Victor Hugo classic and the other from the first-ever musical, John Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, by way of Brecht and Weill half a century ago.

One of the reasons why even in the current musical boom we have seen barely half of Sondheim's shows over here (and not one of the scores he has written since *Sweeney Todd* in 1979) is that the idea of a thoughtful musical still frightens backers and audiences alike.

Far and away the best English musicals of the 1980s, Willy Russell's *Blood Brothers* and Howard Goodall's *The Hired Man*, never made real money at London box-offices precisely because they contained no international pop-rock hits, no scenery that converted into spaceships, no bland biographies of dead stars. Nor were they especially up-tempo. Instead they were thoughtful, intelligent, sometimes despairing looks at the state of the nation past and present.

But somewhere between Disneyland and the Eurovision Song Contest, between lavish spectacle and already-familiar pop hits, there has to be a future for the genuinely new musical, even if we can only now expect them at the rate of about one a year.

In all fairness it was Webber (whose now-public musical production company has acquired a stock market valuation of over £35 million since it was floated last January) who used the profits of such events as *Starlight* to finance *The Hired Man*, and when they come to write the history of the musical theatre there will not be much doubt that the most profitable of those two shows did at least pay for the most important of them.

Yet despite the changes and the many advances that have overtaken the general state of the British stage musical in the last 10 years, there remains one central difference between the perception of the song-and-dance show in the West End and its perception on Broadway, a difference which explains most of the others.

On Broadway, in the midst of this immensely lacklustre season, I was solemnly told that "one big musical could turn this whole thing around." A musical hit there changes the whole face of the American theatre. Over here, there is no way that a single musical hit can turn around a bad season; we just don't credit the genre with that much importance.

When Trevor Nunn took a sabbatical from the RSC to direct *Cats*, which will probably prove to have been the greatest theatrical success of his entire working life and certainly the most profitable, he was vaguely regarded as on vacation from his "real" work at Stratford.

If this is a time to celebrate a new-found confidence in London musicals, it is also a time to recognize the limitations:

SATURDAY

Capitalist bandit Bernard Levin peers behind the curtain in Hungary, page 13

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Cream tip N° 37

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Chop 2 hard boiled eggs. Mix with 225g (8ozs) cooked flaked fish and put in a greased, ovenproof dish.

Pour over 150ml (¼ pint) Single Cream and sprinkle with 50g (2ozs) grated English cheese. Pop under a hot grill for 10 minutes. Garnish with lemon twists and sliced tomatoes. This will serve 2-4. One taste and they'll be hooked.

Get fresh with the cream.

TRAVEL

...and in Hungary, not even notorious Capitalist Bandit Bernard Levin is an Unperson

Cashing in on velvet gloves

Budapest is a city of — but what have we here? Can it be true that Levin, notorious Enemy of the People and Capitalist Bandit, has been allowed into even the most relaxed dominion of the Soviet Empire? He has; more to the point, perhaps, he has been allowed out again, and a fascinating time he had, too, as you shall hear.

Budapest, then, is a city of panoramas, made up mainly of hills and water; it has some of the most beautiful urban views in all Europe. Buda and Pest (the only way for a visitor to remember which is which is by the use of a mnemonic — Buda is over here, and Pest over there, and vice versa) are separated by the Danube, which flows with a majestic, unhurried statelyness beneath the splendid bridges, though it is no bluer here than in Vienna.

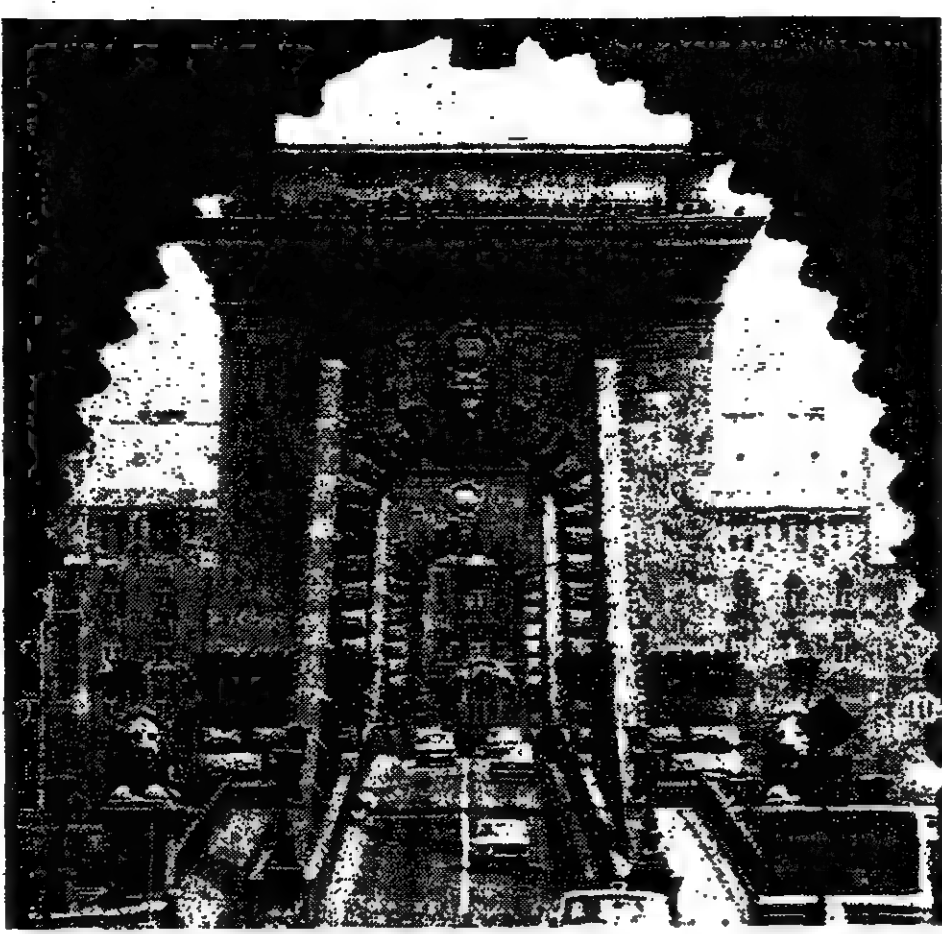
From the Buda (or Pest) side the view across the river is dominated by the lovingly restored Royal Palace; from Pest (or Buda) the view is anchored by the noble Parliament building. ("Our Parli-

ment is rather like yours", they said, and I was about to say when they added that they meant the neo-Gothic architecture. But they didn't seem to mind discussing the contents as well; the Workers' Party, they explained, was the only one. Fancy!)

There are some marvellous buildings: the Matthias Church, a rare example of painted Gothic; the massive Castle complex; the Citadel, which crowns Gellert Hill and offers a view of the whole city; the handsome new airport, rifle with marble; the neo-Renaissance Opera House, its interior lavishly and beautifully painted; Gundel's Restaurant, in charming Art Nouveau; the National Gallery, which has some of the most implausibly attributed

bad pictures I have ever seen; the Hilton Hotel, which incorporates, sensitively and skillfully, parts of a 13th-century abbey and the facade of a 17th-century Jesuit college. Hungary, which is desperate for hard currency, long ago decided that tourism must be encouraged; so, however, did Bulgaria, and even Arthur Scargill found that place falling rather short of a Socialist paradise. The Hungarians also realized that western visitors will not come in their numbers if inefficiency reigns, and by hard work and farming out much of the hotel-building to western concerns (as well as, I imagine, the staff training) they have achieved a status unique in the eastern bloc: practically everything works.

The consequence is that foreign visitors to Hungary every year greatly outnumber the entire population of the country, and the influx is still growing. But the Hungarians also realized that western visitors will not come in their numbers if inefficiency reigns, and by hard work and farming out much of the hotel-building to western concerns (as well as, I imagine, the staff training) they have achieved a status unique in the eastern bloc: practically everything works.



Underneath the arches: the Széchenyi chain bridge, one of many crossing the Danube

garians have managed to carve out a life better and less trammelled than their neighbours.

They can travel on holiday to the west, for instance, and although I take it that permission would not be granted to an active or suspect dissident, the rest seem to have no trouble; they can only do it for a month, and even then only once every three years, but that seems to be more the result of the currency problem than the political situation. More significant still, Hungary does not seem to have created a category of Unpersons. Those who have left and refused to return are, after a few years, safe to visit their native land and leave again, and those who might be thought to bring credit on Hungary by their achievements are freely and warmly discussed, unlike what happens elsewhere in the shadow of Moscow.

There is, for instance, an official newspaper for visitors, published in English and German, full of what you might expect from the information department of a Communist state; but it had a very generous article about Gyorgy Cziffra, one of the many

Even the events of 1956 can be discussed, though the word revolution is not used; the 30th anniversary of that heroic uprising is now only a few months away. (Driving about the city, I thought I was told that the handsome statue I was passing was that of Rakosi, and I goggled in disbelief until I discovered that this one spelt it Rákóczi; he was the notable 18th-century patriot who gave his name to the Rákóczi March.) There is a Lenin Boulevard, of course, but even in such matters they are as discreet as they are allowed to be; I wondered at first what the "Street of November Seventh" was, until I realized it was the Russian Revolution in disguise.

Materially, too, the Hungarians seem better off than their fellow-members of the club. Clothes were mostly in the style of 1950s Woolworths, but they seemed well-made and warm, and I found, wandering about the department stores, that there was a considerable variety. Certainly there were no queues at

food shops, which were well stocked, and no beggars, unless you count the waiter in a fashionable restaurant who, presenting a bill clearly marked Service Included, asked "Did you enjoy the service, sir?"

Standards of living are relative, of course; the Hungarian one is far below ours. But that cruel fact offers another incentive to visitors from the west: Hungary is almost incredibly cheap. And that "incredibly" is not just the usual cliché; I kept disbelieving bills which were a fifth the size of what they would have been in London, and I had trouble with the subway because I couldn't lay my hands on a coin of a value small enough for the turnstile to take it. (I collect subway tokens, but a taxi ride clear across the city cost only one pound.)

Thus encouraged, I bought a couple of gramophone records, which brings me to the reason why I went to Hungary in the first place. I was invited by the Director of the Budapest Festival to come and sample it; again, the

currency situation is against them for they cannot afford, say, international opera stars, and the cast of the performance I heard of a *Nürnbergischer Meistersinger* was entirely local and sang in the vernacular. (A Hungarian *Meistersinger* is nothing to me; I have heard *Carmen* in Russian, *Così in French*, *Boris Godunov* in English ("Oh, what a stroke of luck, I have caught a duck"), the *Barber of Seville* in Japanese, *Il trovatore* in Hebrew, and *Tannhäuser* in Slough.)

Still, it was a creditable effort, with an excellent Sachs, younger than usual, a fine lyrical Walther, and one striking idea, new to me: at curtain-rise on the first act, the congregation is seated facing down stage so that the audience is, so to speak, behind the altar. It worked very well.

The Vassary recital was exciting: some uncertain Berthoven to start with, but dazzling Chopin and Liszt to follow, and as many encores as Rubinstein used to give. Antal Dorati, another exile who freely goes back and forth, conducted the Budapest Symphony Orchestra — a surprisingly polished ensemble — in, among other things, his own piano concerto. (Why do so many outstanding conductors — Furtwängler and Klemperer were two more — try to write music as well as perform it? It is always terrible.) But Liszt's *Dante Symphony* came up as fresh as the day it was written; it is good to hear these old war-horses go through

Standards of living are far below ours

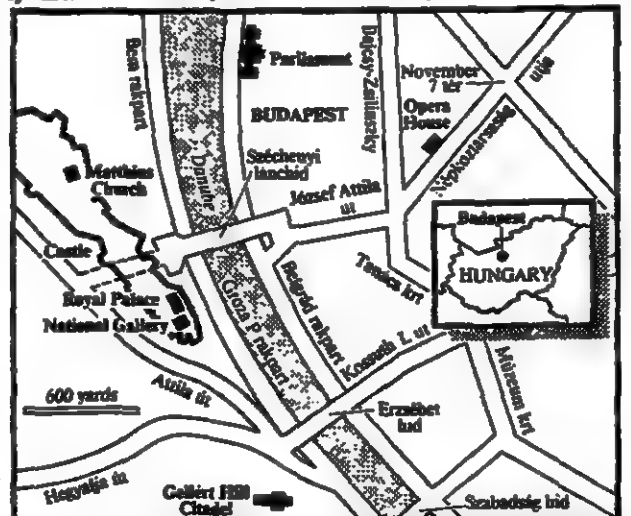
their paces. The main concert hall, recently built, is rather austere (apart from the frieze behind the platform, which is positively ugly than the one at the Barbican), but with a brilliantly clean acoustic; I would like to hear some Mozart there.

An enjoyable visit, but with a reminder, at the beginning and end, of the difference between one kind of country and another. Although Hungary's rating in Charles Humana's now indispensable *World Human Rights Guide* is far higher than any other Soviet-bloc country, it wouldn't suit you and me at all, I assure you.

The day before I arrived was the anniversary of Kossuth's Declaration of Independence from the Austrians, and a group of young people staged a demonstration in front of his statue; thoughts of independence, however, are not to be allowed, even in Hungary, and the demonstration was broken up with considerable force.

And as I went through the passport-control on the way out, I discovered that this was the only country I have ever been in where the passport photograph is compared, very long and very carefully, with the face presenting it, and where, even after the traveller has passed the test, he has to undergo a further passport check by soldiers at the flight-gate. Hungarians are indeed allowed to travel to the west; but he would be a very bold or a very foolish Hungarian who tried to do so without first asking official permission.

The espresso coffee, incidentally, is the best in the world outside Italy. And *Cats* is sold out.



British Airways and Malev Hungarian Airlines fly to Budapest: Apex fares from £160 return, Club Class £464 return. Danube Travel, 6 Conduit Street, London W1 (01-493 0263) represents the Hungarian Tourist Office in Britain, offering information and booking services. The Forum Hotel, overlooking

TRAVEL NOTES

the Danube, costs £34.50 per person per night, sharing a twin room. Packages at The Forum, inclusive of air fares, transfers, breakfast, visa and a half-day city tour cost from £256 for three nights. Further details from Danube Travel.

Even the events of 1956 can be discussed

Hungarian musicians living abroad, and Tamas Vassary, who is another of them, was actually playing a recital while I was there. I even ran into a member of the BBC Hungarian Service; he had left at the time of the Revolution, but was in Budapest on holiday. And Hungarians expressed pride as well as amazement at the fact that two Hungarian economists had become English Lords. (I forbore to explain about Balogh and Kaldor; it is not, after all, the duty of a guest to disillusion his hosts.)

They talk quite freely, too, without going so far as to criticize the government.

Warning given on passports

TRAVEL NEWS

Horizon Holidays is advising clients to obtain British visitors' passports this year rather than risk waiting for full passports. The company warns that industrial action at the passport offices may prevent applications being processed in time. Only two countries in the Horizon programme — Cyprus and Morocco — will not accept the BVP but passengers on its cruises must still travel on a full passport.

Awash with stars

P & O's Canberra will sail from Southampton on May 1 on a 16-night "cruise with the stars" through the Mediterranean, with a team of six show-business celebrities on board. The six — Tim Brooke-Taylor, Ted Moult, Pete Murray, Nicholas Parsons, Sheila Steafel and Leslie Thomas — will take part in a programme

of activities which will include a sponsored walk, cricket match and quizzes. Ports of call include Malaga, Messina, Port Said, Athens and Gibraltar and prices start at £380.

Japan Air Lines has started the first one-stop flights between London and Tokyo. The weekly service leaves Heathrow on Tuesdays and takes 11hrs 35 mins on the short-cut route across the USSR.

Sail of the century

The historic eight-month voyage of the First Fleet, which founded Australia in 1787, is being re-enacted next year by 11 traditional square-rigged sailing ships, and bookings are being taken for trainee crew members by London-based Cox & Kings Travel.

Would-be sea dogs can sign

on for any or all of the seven legs. Prices range from £925 for the five-day voyage from London to Portsmouth to £23,815 for the whole trip. Full details from Cox & Kings on 01-734 8291.

Coming up roses

The English Tourist Board has published a brochure listing the 42 caravan parks in England which have been granted its "Rose Award". Parks qualifying for the award have all been independently inspected and, says the ETC, provide "first class holiday caravans in an attractive and well-managed setting". The guide is available from travel agents, tourist information centres or direct from the ETC (Dept D, Thames Tower, Black's Road, Hammersmith, London W6 9EL).

Philip Ray

What's the connection between London and Malta?

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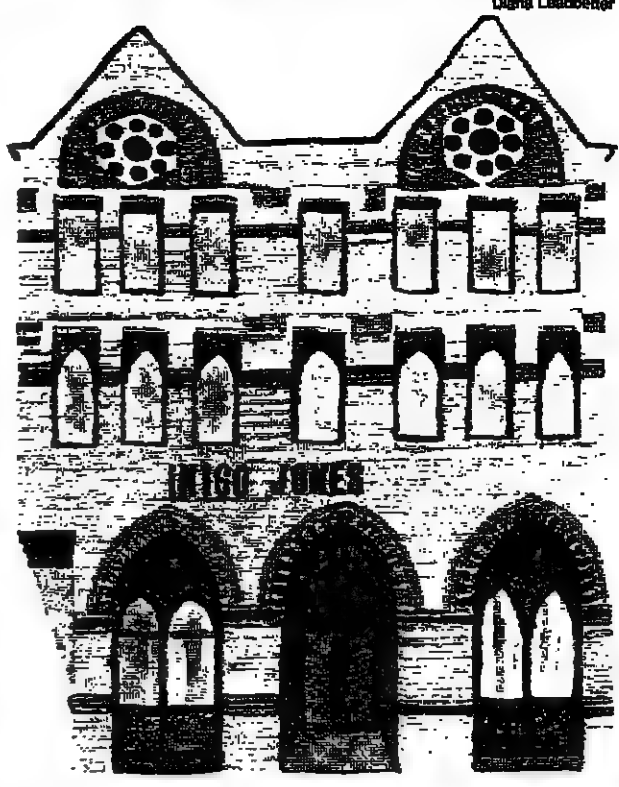
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EATING OUT



Just the diet the doctor ordered

Whether to lose weight, improve your health, perk up the taste-buds, win a bet, or to lower the cholesterol level in the blood, a new dietary regime is highly recommended.

Wary of the likes of avocados, shrimps, prawns, taramasalata, sausages and cheese, I set off to discover some of the healthier ways of eating out.

One of the most substantial, cholesterol-lowering foods is pasta: the recent fresh pasta boom might have more substance to it than I'd imagined.

One of the best indications of this, precisely because it is so unpretentious, is Solopasta, a homely, formica-tabled Italian restaurant and shop in north London which makes its own high quality pasta and sauces.

Five basic types are offered on the menu (more are available to take away) ranging from egg or spinach-based tagliatelle, to spaghetti basilicatu (flecked with basil in the making of the dough). There are also the more familiar lasagne and cannelloni.

Up to seven sauces are available, with the regular and siciliana enlivened by the likes of pesto genovese, a delicious light sauce flavoured with fresh basil, pine nuts and garlic. You can come away feeling well fed and virtuous for around £5 to £6 a head.

Japanese food always attracts attention when healthier diets are under discussion, although the benefits of raw fish, noodles, lightly-fried seafood and vegetables can often come expensive.

The small, rather spartan Gombel restaurant is, however, one of the cheaper species of Japanese establishment.

The tiny four to five-seater sushi-bar has all the usual range of raw fishes available from salmon to tuna and mackerel, and the cholesterol-conscious should be able to steer a relatively safe and certainly appetizing journey through yakizakana (crisply grilled mackerel with mashed horse-radish), delicious miso soup (with spring onions and soy bean curd), skewers of lean chicken yakitori or a fish and meat casserole, yosenabe.

The attractive tempura, despite the lightness of the batter, was probably forbidden as three giant prawns are the centre-piece. But the boiled octopus in vinegar, had a marvellous smoky flavour.

Another reliable route to dietary fulfilment is provided by the vegetarian regimes of southern India. Once the unfashionable and downbeat relations of Indian restaurants, Asian vegetarian establishments draw an increasingly "aware" clientele. The Rani, established for over a year now, steers clear of earnestness but offers a cheerful and attractive menu of Gujarati dishes.

The small range of dishes offers a wide scope of flavours, from potato and vegetable-filled pan-fries (masala dosa) and black-eyed bean curry, to spicy dhani vada (black lentil fritters with yoghurt sauce).

The set meals (thalis), ranging from £4.20 to £8 a head for the massive "Rani Super Table", are probably the best way of ordering a balanced programme of dishes.

If an Indian vegetarian meal seems unappetizing, you might treat your taste-buds to the exotic "menu potager" at the smart French restaurant Inigo Jones.

Paul Gayler, the English chef, is fervent for his vegetarianism, and his five-course vegetarian extravaganza at £22.50 a head is a rare attempt by a chef of such quality to get to grips with meat-free disciplines.

The colourful parade of celeriac mousse, flecked with chives and served with dabs of cold beetroot sauce, vegetable-stuffed ravioli and a feuilleté of broccoli, corn, oyster mushrooms and quails' eggs are so lightly sauced that they should be a dietician's delight.

The final courses of hot goat's cheese topped with a purée of olives and a pineapple and yoghurt terrine with a rich Campari sauce, might not do anything for cholesterol levels but, by golly, they taste good.

Stan Hey

FOOD NOTES

Solopasta, 28 Liverpool Road, London N1 (01-359 7648). Open: Tues-Sat noon-3pm and 6-10.30pm.
Gombel, 151 King's Cross Road, London WC1 (01-278 0619). Open: Mon-Sat 6-10.30pm.
Rani, 3-5 Long Lane, London N3 (01-349 4386). Open: daily 6-10.30pm. Sat, Sun noon-2pm.
Inigo Jones, 14 Garrick Street, London WC2 (01-836 6456). Open: Mon-Sat 5.30-11.30pm; Mon-Fri 12.30-2.30pm.

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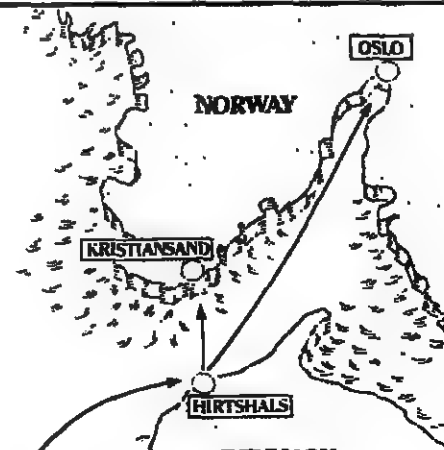
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CHESS

The Swift route to revenge

Anatoly Karpov has brushed aside any suspicion that he might still be jaded or off form after his loss of the title to Kasparov. True, the champion's performances in the Lucerne World Teams in November and the Vienna Master Swiss in January were respectable rather than inspired, but in neither event did he lose any games.

Now in the SWIFT International in Brussels, Karpov has dominated a field which includes his old rival, Korchnoi, plus such dangerous younger opponents as Timman, Ljubojevic and Miles. Particularly impressive were Karpov's 105 marathon victory against Jan Timman and his dramatic demolition of the top Yugoslav, Ljubojevic. Karpov's overall performance must give him grounds for optimism.

White: Karpov; Black: Ljubojevic. Brussels March/April. French Defence. 1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 P-K3 P-K3 4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-K3 P-K3 6 P-Q4 P-Q4 7 P-K3 P-K3 8 P-Q4 P-Q4 9 P-K3 P-K3 10 P-Q4 P-Q4 11 P-K3 P-K3 12 P-Q4 P-Q4 13 P-K3 P-K3 14 P-Q4 P-Q4 15 P-K3 P-K3 16 P-Q4 P-Q4 17 P-K3 P-K3 18 P-Q4 P-Q4 19 P-K3 P-K3 20 P-Q4 P-Q4 21 P-K3 P-K3 22 P-Q4 P-Q4 23 P-K3 P-K3 24 P-Q4 P-Q4 25 P-K3 P-K3 26 P-Q4 P-Q4 27 P-K3 P-K3 28 P-Q4 P-Q4 29 P-K3 P-K3 30 P-Q4 P-Q4 31 P-K3 P-K3 32 P-Q4 P-Q4 33 P-K3 P-K3 34 P-Q4 P-Q4 35 P-K3 P-K3 36 P-Q4 P-Q4 37 P-K3 P-K3 38 P-Q4 P-Q4 39 P-K3 P-K3 40 P-Q4 P-Q4 41 P-K3 P-K3 42 P-Q4 P-Q4 43 P-K3 P-K3 44 P-Q4 P-Q4 45 P-K3 P-K3 46 P-Q4 P-Q4 47 P-K3 P-K3 48 P-Q4 P-Q4 49 P-K3 P-K3 50 P-Q4 P-Q4 51 P-K3 P-K3 52 P-Q4 P-Q4 53 P-K3 P-K3 54 P-Q4 P-Q4 55 P-K3 P-K3 56 P-Q4 P-Q4 57 P-K3 P-K3 58 P-Q4 P-Q4 59 P-K3 P-K3 60 P-Q4 P-Q4 61 P-K3 P-K3 62 P-Q4 P-Q4 63 P-K3 P-K3 64 P-Q4 P-Q4 65 P-K3 P-K3 66 P-Q4 P-Q4 67 P-K3 P-K3 68 P-Q4 P-Q4 69 P-K3 P-K3 70 P-Q4 P-Q4 71 P-K3 P-K3 72 P-Q4 P-Q4 73 P-K3 P-K3 74 P-Q4 P-Q4 75 P-K3 P-K3 76 P-Q4 P-Q4 77 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P-K3 864 P-Q4 P-Q4 865 P-K3 P-K3 866 P-Q4 P-Q4 867 P-K3 P-K3 868 P-Q4 P-Q4 869 P-K3 P-K3 870 P-Q4 P-Q4 871 P-K3 P-K3 872 P-Q4 P-Q4 873 P-K3 P-K3 874 P-Q4 P-Q4 875 P-K3 P-K3 876 P-Q4 P-Q4 877 P-K3 P-K3 878 P-Q4 P-Q4 879 P-K3 P-K3 880 P-Q4 P-Q4 881 P-K3 P-K3 882 P-Q4 P-Q4 883 P-K3 P-K3 884 P-Q4 P-Q4 885 P-K3 P-K3 886 P-Q4 P-Q4 887 P-K3 P-K3 888 P-Q4 P-Q4 889 P-K3 P-K3 890 P-Q4 P-Q4 891 P-K3 P-K3 892 P-Q4 P-Q4 893 P-K3 P-K3 894 P-Q4 P-Q4 895 P-K3 P-K3 896 P-Q4 P-Q4 897 P-K3 P-K3 898 P-Q4 P-Q4 899 P-K3 P-K3 900 P-Q4 P-Q4 901 P-K3 P-K3 902 P-Q4 P-Q4 903 P-K3 P-K3 904 P-Q4 P-Q4 905 P-K3 P-K3 906 P-Q4 P-Q4 907 P-K3 P-K3 908 P-Q4 P-Q4 909 P-K3 P-K3 910 P-Q4 P-Q4 911 P-K3 P-K3 912 P-Q4 P-Q4 913 P-K3 P-K3 914 P-Q4 P-Q4 915 P-K3 P-K3 916 P-Q4 P-Q4 917 P-K3 P-K3 918 P-Q4 P-Q4 919 P-K3 P-K3 920 P-Q4 P-Q4 921 P-K3 P-K3 922 P-Q4 P-Q4 923 P-K3 P-K3 924 P-Q4 P-Q4 925 P-K3 P-K3 926 P-Q4 P-Q4 927 P-K3 P-K3 928 P-Q4 P-Q4 929 P-K3 P-K3 930 P-Q4 P-Q4 931 P-K3 P-K3 932 P-Q4 P-Q4 933 P-K3 P-K3 934 P-Q4 P-Q4 935 P-K3 P-K3 936 P-Q4 P-Q4 937 P-K3 P-K3 938 P-Q4 P-Q4 939 P-K3 P-K3 940 P-Q4 P-Q4 941 P-K3 P-K3 942 P-Q4 P-Q4 943 P-K3 P-K3 944 P-Q4 P-Q4 945 P-K3 P-K3 946 P-Q4 P-Q4 947 P-K3 P-K3 948 P-Q4 P-Q4 949 P-K3 P-K3 950 P-Q4 P-Q4 951 P-K3 P-K3 952 P-Q4 P-Q4 953 P-K3 P-K3 954 P-Q4 P-Q4 955 P-K3 P-K3 956 P-Q4 P-Q4 957 P-K3 P-K3 958 P-Q4 P-Q4 959 P-K3 P-K3 960 P-Q4 P-Q4 961 P-K3 P-K3 962 P-Q4 P-Q4 963 P-K3 P-K3 964 P-Q4 P-Q4 965 P-K3 P-K3 966 P-Q4 P-Q4 967 P-K3 P-K3 968 P-Q4 P-Q4 969 P-K3 P-K3 970 P-Q4 P-Q4 971 P-K3 P-K3 972 P-Q4 P-Q4 973 P-K3 P-K3 974 P-Q4 P-Q4 975 P-K3 P-K3 976 P-Q4 P-Q4 977 P-K3 P-K3 978 P-Q4 P-Q4 979 P-K3 P-K3 980 P-Q4 P-Q4 981 P-K3 P-K3 982 P-Q4 P-Q4 983 P-K3 P-K3 984 P-Q4 P-Q4 985 P-K3 P-K3 986 P-Q4 P-Q4 987 P-K3 P-K3 988 P-Q4 P-Q4 989 P-K3 P-K3 990 P-Q4 P-Q4 991 P-K3 P-K3 992 P-Q4 P-Q4 993 P-K3 P-K3 994 P-Q4 P-Q4 995 P-K3 P-K3 996 P-Q4 P-Q4 997 P-K3 P-K3 998 P-Q4 P-Q4 999 P-K3 P-K3 1000 P-Q4 P-Q4

Black hopes to strike back with ... P-Q4. Karpov promptly squashes this possibility.

With Black's forces cramped white avoids exchanges.

A wild bid for counterplay which, however, may simply undermine the solidarity of his own structure.

Typical Karpov. The move looks insignificant, but is in fact very far-sighted. Later on this Rook's co-ordination along the second rank will play a decisive role.

Exchange of Queens does not completely relieve Black's problems.

A logical attempt to seek further relief by exchanges and simultaneously rid himself of his restricted Queen's Bishop. But Karpov has prepared a crushing and artistic refutation.

The decisive coup. White now gains material and launches a deadly attack against the Black King.

Black resigns

Raymond Keene

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 923)

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday April 17, 1986. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, April 19, 1986.

ACROSS

- 1 Enlistment (11)
- 2 Wash away (5)
- 3 True (4)
- 4 Presser (4)
- 5 Cat cry (7)
- 6 Crank (7)
- 7 Terrifying (4,7)
- 8 Entomological (11)
- 9 Ge (5)
- 10 Fish plane (3)
- 11 Mohair (6)
- 12 See (7)
- 13 Town (5)
- 14 Cow shelter (4)
- 15 Kit (4)
- 16 Not this (4)

DOWN

- 1 Enlistment (11)
- 2 Wash away (5)
- 3 True (4)
- 4 Presser (4)
- 5 Cat cry (7)
- 6 Crank (7)
- 7 Terrifying (4,7)
- 8 Entomological (11)
- 9 Ge (5)
- 10 Fish plane (3)
- 11 Mohair (6)
- 12 See (7)
- 13 Town (5)
- 14 Cow shelter (4)
- 15 Kit (4)
- 16 Not this (4)

The winners of prize concise No 917 are: H. Blackman, Highfield Road, Flackwell Heath, Buckinghamshire; and E. McKeith, Oglethorpe, York.

SOLUTION TO NO 922

ACROSS: 1 Trumps 5 Compl 8 Way 9 Pierce 10 Nectar 11 Mean 12 Pecable 14 Concur 17 Inmate 19 Pedantic 22 Sack 24 Estate 25 United 26 Nod 27 Hissed 28 Exhort

DOWN: 2 Raise 3 Morose 4 Sweeper 5 Cynic 6 Mocha 7 Leaflet 13 Can 15 Over-seer 16 Urn 17 Include 18 Messiah 20 Apart 21 Trend 23 Clear

SOLUTION TO No 917 (last Saturday's prize concise)
ACROSS: 1 Laughing gas 9 Organic 10 Mido 11 Hoe 13 Awry 16 Derv 17 Aweary 18 Slam 20 Tarp 21 Pseudo 22 Save 23 Topi 25 Worn 26 Epoch 29 Orbital 30 Hibernation
DOWN: 2 Auger 3 Gene 4 Lash 5 Game 6 Abscess 7 Solar system 8 Convertible 12 Opaque 14 Yam 15 Presco 19 Alkali 20 Tot 24 Outdo 25 Wheel 26 Noun 27 Obit

OUT AND ABOUT



Back to the future: the Flying Scotsman steams out of London.

Steaming into summer

THE ROYAL SCOTSMAN

The Great Scottish and Western Railway Company offers luxury three and six-day tours in the Scottish Highlands. The Royal Scotsman runs twice weekly from Edinburgh's Waverley Station from Tuesday until and October 24. Prices start at £950 for three days. Details from Abercrombie & Kent, Sloane Square House, Holbein Place, London SW1 (01-730 9600).

SHOPPING

Don't take too big a byte

The Amstrad-Sinclair link will open new vistas for computer buffs. Meanwhile, Beryl Downing explains the basics

This week's computer marriage between Amstrad and Sinclair closes a chapter for the electronics industry but opens a whole new book for the personal computer buyer.

The market has declined since its peak in 1983. Computers at home had been used mainly for playing

games and owners were tiring of their new toys. But since the introduction of Amstrad's all-in package — computer, screen and printer for £399 — they are now being used more productively, mainly as word processors.

But how and what to choose? When you are

struggling with a new language there is no point in asking advice from the natives — they always speak too fast for you to understand their directions. So here is my fool's guide to computers to help you to decide whether to buy now or to wait until the Amstrad/Sinclair marriage has produced offspring.

Amstrad analysed

What do you get for £573.85?

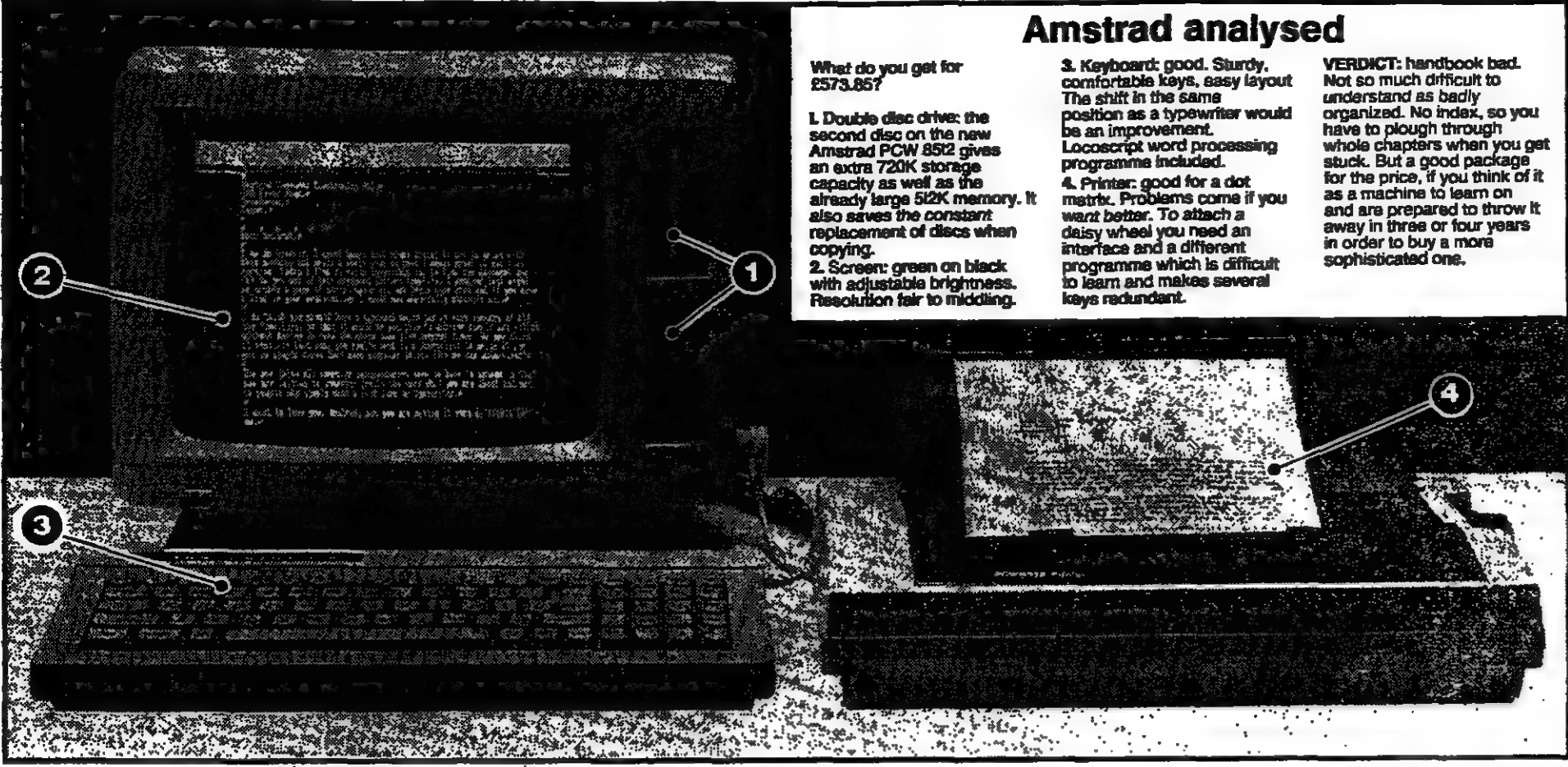
1. Double disc drive: the second disc on the new Amstrad PCW 852 gives an extra 720K storage capacity as well as the already large 52K memory. It also saves the constant replacement of discs when copying.

2. Screen: green on black with adjustable brightness. Resolution fair to middling.

3. Keyboard: good. Sturdy, comfortable keys, easy layout. The shift in the same position as a typewriter would be an improvement. Locomotion word processing programme included.

4. Printer: good for a dot matrix. Problems come if you want better. To attach a daisy wheel you need an interface and a different programme which is difficult to learn and makes several keys redundant.

VERDICT: handbook bad. Not so much difficult to understand as badly organized. No index, so you have to plough through whole chapters when you get stuck. But a good package for the price, if you think of it as a machine to learn on and are prepared to throw it away in three or four years in order to buy a more sophisticated one.



BASICS

The PC (personal computer) consists of a typewriter-style keyboard, tv-type screen (monitor), disc drive and printer. All these components can be bought individually. The keyboard can be linked to a small portable television but this will not give such clear resolution as a purpose-made monitor. If you build up your own system you will also need a word processor programme. This is built-in to packaged systems.

Other terms you will need to know include:

Byte: Measurement of memory. 1 Kilobyte (1K) stores 1,000 characters of information — letters, figures, punctuation. 1,000K = 1 megabyte. The more Ks the better.

Display: The text the computer puts on the screen.

Floppy Disc: Tape which receives and stores messages from the computer.

Hardware: The computer and the mechanical equipment connected to it.

Interface: Additional hardware or software needed to make the computer work with other hardware.

Resolution: How clear the display is on the screen.

Software: Programmes on floppy or hard disc.

WHAT NEXT?

What do you want to do? Most home users (other than games players) use a computer for word processing — writing letters and other texts. A computer will also handle household accounts, file addresses and keep records. Small businesses can use it for stock control and financial planning.

Consider whether it might be an asset to carry your computer about. If so, wait for more advanced models to appear.

Is it compatible? Some computers will only work with their particular manufacturers' extras. This is vitally important: if you have to connect with a company's main computer, otherwise make sure that the programmes available are what you need.

Do you like the keyboard? Make sure that it is sturdy and comfortable. If you use a typewriter as well, see that things like the shift key are where you expect.

Is the handbook comprehensible? The Apple Macintosh is excellent — you can teach yourself from it. The Amstrad is so badly arranged that users are having to go on courses costing £200 before they can cope. Amstrad please note: all handbooks need an index.

HOW MUCH?

Personal computers capable of performing small business functions cost from about £300 to £5,000.

Computer expert David Hewson edits the *Wordsmith*, a new magazine for writers which offers specialized information on word processors. He advises you not to consider one under £399 plus VAT, the price of the original Amstrad 8256 (computer prices always exclude VAT).

"Don't buy something which is just adequate for your present needs — it can be the worst economy under the sun", he advises. "Never consider an outdated model at a give-away price, but take advantage of the best price available on the current models — the differences can be startling."

If in doubt you can always rent. This gives you the opportunity to try different models or simply to make up your mind whether you need a PC at all. CCA Micro Rentals in Fulham, London, for example, offer IBM, Compaq, Apple and Apricot on daily, weekly and monthly terms. The cost is about 10 per cent of the purchase price per month (these machines range from £1,700 to £6,000).

If you want to buy at the end of your rental period you will be offered a generous rebate.

PRINTERS

There are three types — dot matrix, daisy wheel and laser. The dot matrix is the least expensive but sometimes produces text which is difficult to read. The better ones print the dots so close together that the result is much more like that of a typewriter, but is still not of a high enough quality for important documents. Prices are about £250 and brands recommended by the *Wordsmith* include the Epson, Star and Canon. The Amstrad printer is dot matrix but of reasonably good quality.

Daisy wheel printers produce excellent quality but are extremely slow, which defeats one of the main purposes of buying a computer. They can be used in conjunction with an electronic typewriter which needs to be adapted for the purpose. Prices are from £300 to £2,000.

Laser printers are the newest. They use photocopying technology and produce a high quality result almost equivalent to typesetting. But they are expensive at the moment — from £1,800. Prices are expected to come down within two years. This is a point to bear in mind when considering any home computer — you are investing in a new industry and improvements are being made all the time.

YOUR NEEDS

Writers and freelance public relations consultants need word processing, filing, good printing. The new Amstrad 852 (illustrated) offers the best package, including printer, for £499. No other PCs have printers included in the price, so there is a gap of around £500 between Amstrad and the rest for a complete package.

Graphic artists, small clubs and house journal producers need the ability to do layouts and draw on screen. For them nothing matches the Apple Macintosh Plus at £2,295 without printer.

Small businesses need word processing and possibly financial spreadsheets and stock control. They could consider the new Amstrad if they are prepared to regard it as a learning tool. A longer-term choice could be anything IBM compatible. These include the Compaq (£4,249), and the transportable Philips 2000C (£1,093). The IBM PC itself costs £1,805. Its specialized programmes will also help professionals who take work home — surveyors, solicitors, architects, for instance.

Educationalists and programming enthusiasts liked the BBC Model B, which is no longer made. The new model is the BBC Master at £500 without printer.

WHERE TO BUY

Go to shops which have a good range of hardware well displayed. You need to be able to sit down and try the feel of computers, so the shops that keep them on shelves like boxes of detergent will not give you adequate advice.

I found Dixons the most helpful of the high street chains (although not all branches may have assistants with the knowledge and experience I encountered). John Lewis, too, was extremely helpful.

The salesman gave expert attention to my requirements and spent half an hour advising and demonstrating, without any attempt at a hard sell.

Otherwise, if you have a friendly local specialist who gives good after-sales service, take advantage of the personal interest you could build up. If you are spending a lot of money, a training course is often included in the price.

Useful Addresses: CCA Micro Rentals, Unit 7/8, Imperial Studios, Imperial Road, London SW6 (01-731 4310) for computer hire.

The *Wordsmith*, bi-monthly at £1.25 per issue or £6.75 per year, from Mandarin Publishing, The Old House, Church Road, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.

DRINK

Bright sparks on the Marks shelves

Marks & Spencer is the apple of Mrs Thatcher's eye, and of everyone else's, it seems. As purveyors of some of the finest foodstuffs in the land, from frozen prawns to sandwiches, M & S's quest for quality is undisputed.

There is, however, one area of its food department where St Michael's halo shines a lot less brightly: that of the wine section. This is not, as I once thought, because Marks & Sparks has a different policy when selecting wines, rather than foods, for its shelves. As Gary Jenkins, its merchandise manager for wines and previously with various food departments, pointed out to me this week: "Our wine-buying policy is the same as foods. As with everything in the store we are aiming at good quality and value for money."

Why, then, does Marks & Spencer have such a disappointing wine selection? The company first started to sell wine 12 years ago. Originally only half-a-dozen obvious wines such as claret, chianti and liebfraumilch were sold.

Unlike competitors, such as Sainsbury and Waitrose, M & S has a very limited area in which to sell wine. So the company was forced from the beginning to concentrate on a limited range of big-selling lines. In 1982, however, it introduced its more upmarket Vintage Selection range which followed on from the successful introduction of a few *petits châteaux* clarets and the like. Mr Jenkins describes this move as a "deliberate policy of widening our range to make people take us seriously as a wine merchant."

Since then the Vintage Selection range has grown to include about 14 different wines, representing a quarter of the total M & S wine list.

Certainly it is an improvement on the usual M & S range of lambrusco (both red and white), Asti Spumante, liebfraumilch and so on. But, once again, the quality for the most part is just not good enough. This, I feel, may be due, in part, to the company's tradition of constantly moving its buyers — or selectors, to use M & S parlance — from department to department. The previous wine selector left to look after the delicatessen; the current one previously worked in the Paris head office as a textile merchandiser.

Still, Mr Jenkins promised me that Marks & Spencer will continue to develop its wine range. This summer sees the arrival of a new country wine selection from France and Italy, featuring the lesser known regional wines that "the locals drink". The company is also trying hard to fill in the gaps in its range and is conducting trials with new tipplers such as its canned Cooler range.

Thankfully, there are still a handful of Marks & Spencer wines whose quality is among the best that the high street produces. I have always admired its Chablis from the Chablisienne co-operative. While the price has crept up to £5.50 a dose, understandably, to

the chablis shortage, the latest 1984 vintage is everything chablis should be: an attractive, greeny-gold colour plus that fresh green vegetal taste which white burgundy fans, including myself, adore.

I am also fond of the one-litre bottle of St Michael's French Full Red which, priced at £3.25, has been the best buy in the wine department since its introduction. It is actually a Côte du Roussillon Villages from a region that borders the Mediterranean in south-west France. With its 12 per cent alcohol, handsome purple colour and lively spicy

raspberry/redcurrant smell and taste, it is good value for money.

Slightly less pleasing, perhaps, but again good value at £2.99, is the St Michael's Vintage Selection 1983 Claret from Calistote. I especially like its young, cassi-like bouquet even if its fresh grassy palate was less impressive.

Marks & Spencer usually has some good champagnes on offer. While I cannot recommend the new rosé, its Blanc de Blancs Champagne from the Union co-operative with its crisp flowery Chardonnay flavour makes an excellent April sparkler. At £8.99, it also happens to be the star buy among Marks & Spencer's more expensive wines. Let us hope it is joined soon by other wines of the same ilk.

Jane MacQuitty

INTERESTED IN CHEESE? WELCOME TO THE CLUB

Out now, the Pann & Whitfield Cheese Club catalogue for Summer 1986 lists the classic cheeses and suitable accompaniments and will be offered to members over the coming months. It details their incomes, methods of making and suitable complementary wines.

As a member, you receive a balanced selection of three cheeses each month. You can also select extra cheeses from an additional list. You may choose your date for delivery and they will arrive in your door at the peak of perfection, there is no obligation to buy every monthly selection.

For details of membership ring 01-928 5362 within normal office hours or write to the Pann & Whitfield Cheese Club, Dept T, PRIDEPOST, 45 Jermyn Street, London SW1 6BN.

Pann & Whitfield Ltd

THE TIMES COOK

An English dish with all seasonings

Was there life before hamburgers? Yes, says Shona Crawford Poole

Beef Cécils are what you might call old-fangled hamburgers. They have no need of pickles and relishes to perk up their flavour because a liberal seasoning of anchovies, lemon zest, parsley and Worcestershire sauce is built into the beef. The recipe comes from *A Taste of England* by Theodora FitzGibbon which was published yesterday by Pan, price £4.95. This latest in the series which has covered Scotland, Wales, the West Country, London, Yorkshire and the Lake District since the first book, *A Taste of Ireland*, appeared in 1968, offers another generous slice of our domestic heritage.

Nineteenth-century photographs of ordinary people at work and play face recipes for their everyday and festive fare. Locality, ingredients and anecdote are sewn together most satisfyingly.

"In 1825 a partnership was formed between Mr John Wheeley Lea, a druggist, and Mr William Perrins, a chemist, who pooled their resources to develop their drug store at 68 Broad Street, Worcester. They sold groceries and toilet articles in addition to pharmaceuticals, and marketed several of their own preparations at that time.

"Some years later they came across their jars, but before throwing them out they tasted the sauce again and found it matured and delicious. Thus Lea and Perrins set about making this original sauce in 1837 from the Indian recipe and so it has remained."

Beef Cécils
Serves four
450g (1lb) lean, raw minced beef
1 medium onion, finely chopped
55g (2oz) white breadcrumbs
Grated rind of ½ large lemon
Salt and pepper
4 anchovy fillets, drained and chopped
1 tablespoon parsley, chopped
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 egg, beaten
30g (1oz) butter

Mix all the ingredients except the butter in a bowl and fold well in. Divide the mixture into 12 balls, then shape them into flat round cakes. At this point you can either roll them in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and deep fry, or heat the butter in a pan and fry several at a time until golden brown on each side, about seven to 10 minutes.

They can be served either with a wedge of lemon or a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, or pureed potatoes and a green vegetable.



this 18th-century formula for skinkiness Oxford sausages is the oldest.
Oxford Sausages
Makes about 16

225g (8oz) lean pork
225g (8oz) pie veal
140g (5oz) brown breadcrumbs
200g (7oz) shredded suet
Grated rind of ½ large lemon
½ teaspoon dried sage
½ teaspoon dried thyme
½ teaspoon ground nutmeg
Freshly ground black pepper

Trim the meats so that no gristly pieces are left. Then mince them both finely; put them through twice if you like a finer texture. Add the breadcrumbs and moisten with two tablespoons of water. Mix well, then add the lemon rind, suet, nutmeg, herbs, salt and pepper, using about one quarter teaspoon of the latter. Mix again.

Flour your hands and form the mixture into sausage shapes to the size you like.

Then place them on a lightly-floured dish or board. They can be chilled until you need to cook them.

Heat up either a little oil or butter, or a mixture, and when it is hot (but not too hot) fry each sausage for about five minutes on each side, or until it is golden brown and a little crusty.

They are delicious served either for breakfast with eggs or bacon, says Theodora FitzGibbon, or for luncheon with butter beans and onions. There are authentic recipes for place-name dishes like Melfon Mowbray pork pie, Bakewell pudding, Grasmere gingerbread, Tweed kettie, and Lincolnshire stuffed chine. And there are all-but-forgotten specialties like clee sauce, pancakes, mushroom pudding and cel stew.

Not surprisingly a great many old English puddings involve apples and most of the recipes are variations on familiar themes. But Nottingham pudding, which consists of whole stuffed apples in a baked batter, is new to me.

Diana Lamberton

Nottingham pudding

Serves six

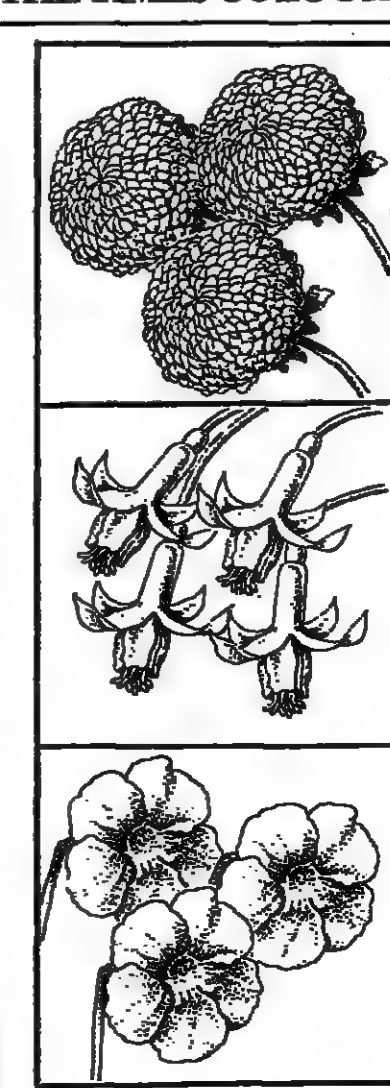
6 medium, even-sized Bramley apples
85g (3oz) butter
85g (3oz) caster sugar
A pinch each of nutmeg and cloves
6 tablespoons flour
3 eggs
About 300ml (½ pint) milk
Pinch of salt

Peel and core the apples and keep them in salted water until needed. Cream the butter and sugar until light and add the nutmeg and cloves. Fill the centres of the drained apples with this mixture. Put the apples in a well buttered ovenproof dish.

Blend the flour with a little cold water, add the well-beaten eggs and a pinch of salt. Then add enough milk to make a thick, creamy batter. Pour the batter over the apples and bake in a pre-heated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 1½ hours. Serve hot with whipped cream.

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Finally, there are twelve *Incarvillea* (*Garden Gloxinia*) with bold pink trumpet flowers during May before the foliage appears, and further flowers with foliage in July.

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REVIEW



Symphonic scores from Beethoven (left) and Mozart

Musical proof that history isn't bunk

I cannot say whether or not the Orchestra of the 18th Century reproduce any of the styles of that temporally and geographically multifarious period: the question is of course unanswerable, irrelevant and probably meaningless.

But I can say that their performances of symphonies by Mozart and Beethoven, conducted by Frans Bruggen, are miracles of grace, energy, searching musicianship and illumination. One might even feel a bit naughty listening to them, for at last they offer a "historical" style without the usual penitential sound: the strings are light and agile, the wind a bunch of soft-faced individuals, and they all play in tune.

But perhaps what most distinguishes these performances is the evidence of a shaping sensitivity contained within each line. The result seems to be a communal proposal guided and vitalized by Bruggen: a piece of large chamber music. And that allows for a nice ambiguity in much of the Mozart between passionate song and elegant dance, or in the Beethoven for a very startling display of what a startling piece it is.

If we have many more records like this, it is the conventional performances that will start to sound strange. Such comparisons are not, though, the reason for my dissatisfaction with the Beethoven offered by Murray Perahia and the Concertgebouw under Haitink.

Mozart: Symphony No 40, Beethoven: Symphony No 1 Orchestra of the 18th Century/Bruggen. Philips 418 329-1 (1 black disc, also cassette and CD) **Beethoven: Piano Concertos Nos 3 and 4** Perahia, Concertgebouw/Haitink, CBS IM 35814 (1 black disc) **Shostakovich: Symphony No 13, song cycles** Soloists, Concertgebouw/Haitink, Decca 414 410-1 (2 black discs, also 2 cassettes) **Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 5, The Voyevode** Chicago SO/Abbado, CBS IM 42094 (1 black disc) **Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No 1** Pogorelich, LSO/Abbado, DG 415 122-1 (1 black disc, also cassette and CD)

ularly to blame. Perahia, even outside his usual territory, is a constant fund of new ideas — and not just dreamy imaginings but also some very sharp retorts, in the finale of the G major concerto, for instance. But his piano sounds so enormously larger than the orchestra as to destroy any illusion of dialogue: there is the curious impression of a pianist of highly tuned sensibility in an artificial, insensate situation.

Nor, sadly, can I be very encouraging about Haitink's new recording of Shostakovich's "Babi Yar" symphony. Here again (and how necessary it is in this right combination of grimness and nobility, of suffering and work) Haitink provides the serenity, the sense of a composer doomed to grandeur.

The problem is with the solo part, which is all-important (the bass is effectively the spokesman for all those taking part, whether as musicians or as listeners), but which is robbed of its authority here by Marius Rintzler's uncontrolled vibrato. The song cycles — the superb late Tsvetayeva set and the Jewish folk poems — are much better done, with different soloists, and one hopes they may be made available in another form.

The qualities of Haitink's Shostakovich are not so different from those of Abbado's Tchaikovsky, except that Abbado gives more evidence of loving their tone quality (though of course Tchaikovsky's tone quality is much easier to love, especially when it is being brought to life by the Chicago Symphony).

His recording of the E Minor Symphony is very pleasurable, even if it does not come near disguising the repetitiveness of the slow movement or what always sounds like a misjudgement of posture in the finale.

It is not, you may gather, very surprising, which certainly should not be said of the recording of the First Piano Concerto featuring Ivo Pogorelich. Here one barely notices what the orchestra is doing, or indeed what the work is doing, so full of vainglorious eccentricity in the 1920s, but the lion-hearted crusader emerges with reputation substantially intact.

Paul Griffiths

The last great romantic

Horowitz: Beethoven/Mozart/Chopin/Rachmaninov, etc. DG CD 419 045-2 (LP 419 045-1 and cassette 419 045-4 also available). **Chopin: The 19 Waltzes.** Zoltan Kocsis, Philips CD 412 880-2 (LP 6514 280 and cassette 7337 280 also available). **The Art of Marion Anderson: arias, songs and spirituals.** HMV EG 29 00161, black disc (cassette EG 29 0016 4 also available). **Canteloube: Chants d'Auvergne Vol 2/Triptyque.** Von Stade/Royal Philharmonic/Almeida, CBS IM 37837 (black disc).



Clearly different: Vladimir Horowitz, captured on CD

Recording, especially on compact disc, gives just that illusion of the definitive which Vladimir Horowitz would be the first to reject. Yet here are 11 archetypal performances, frozen into perpetuity and taken from a film, *Horowitz, the last Romantic*, made a year ago and due to be screened on Channel 4.

But it is precisely because Horowitz has been the most volatile of performers all his life, genuinely incapable of giving the same performance twice, that the music seems to shift and change at each listening, so rich in unpredictable detail are these performances. It would be worth buying the Bach-Busoni/Mozart/Chopin/Rachmaninov CD for single moments like the two opening chords of his Chopin B minor Scherzo, each one a single distillation of the expressive range which is to come. And then there is his Mozart. Here Horowitz chooses meticulously from what he has so often spoken of as his instrument's hundreds of sounds and tones between piano and forte, to find the voices, weights and resonances peculiar to Mozart's language.

His scampering mezzo-staccato in the C major K330 Sonata has a coppery bril-

liance which lets light into its innermost voices and sets up an audacious game of hide-and-seek in the finale. There is Scriabin, Schumann and Liszt, too: and a performance of Schubert's A flat major Impromptu in which the sudden surfacing of a single sympathetic note can recolor and reshape one's entire listening response.

Horowitz at 82 sounds younger than the 34-year-old Zoltan Kocsis whose 1981 recording of Chopin's 19 waltzes has just been released on CD. What these fluent and sensitive performances have always lacked is a sense of the sort of quicksilver response which can catch the breath of the listener and make him wonder as well as admire.

Where they gain is in what Kocsis makes of their sequence. The sparkling gaiety of No 4's "Valse brillante", for instance, rises out of the introspection of the A minor and bounces, in turn, into the eddying passagework of his "Grande Valse".

The Art of Marion Anderson has just appeared in the HMV Treasury, skillfully transferred from 78s and remastered by Keith Hardwick.

Anderson was the first black singer to be hired by the Met in 1955: the simplicity and dignity of her "He was

despised" cuts through the somewhat boxy resonance of the recording, in her firm steady bass clarinet of a mezzo. One of the most startling tracks is her 1936 recording of Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" in which the voice creates two masks: the vulnerability of youth in her ringing high register and, in an unearthly basso profundo, the stillness of eternity.

Where the inflections of speech rise into folksong, in spiritual or in Scandinavian song, Anderson responds with a reflective, almost private, simplicity. Her traditional Finnish "Tuku, tuku" and her "Deep River" become cameos of her performing personality. Canteloube's settings of the folksong of his own region have found similar sympathy in the voice of Frederica von Stade. Her second volume of the Chants d'Auvergne offers the gently retrospective "At the Mirabel Bridge", the wry "Hunchback" and still more vocalized drifting from hilltop to hilltop.

To fill out the first side we have the Chaussonesque Triptyque — steamy, late-Romantic settings of Roger Frère's pantheistic love poetry.

Hilary Finch

Solving the mysteries of France

FILMS ON TV

The BBC has collected an interesting mixed bag of French films from the late 1930s and 1940s, a period of great artistic achievement in the French cinema, which produced masterpieces like Marcel Carné's *Les Enfants du Paradis* and *Le Jour Se Lève* and Renoir's *La Règle du Jeu*. The five films in the BBC season (showing Monday-Friday, 2pm) are not from the top league but they are all enjoyably watchable and demonstrate the depth of talent in the French cinema at the time.

Some of the directors and actors featured are now largely forgotten, others went on to greater acclaim. *The Murderer Lives at Number 21*, made in 1942 (Monday), was Henri-Georges Clouzot's debut as a director. He later went on to make two of the most praised suspense films of the 1950s — *Les Diaboliques* and *The Wages of Fear*. His first film was a tight low-key thriller full of grainy Parisian atmosphere. Pierre Fresnay plays the inspector investigating four murders in Montmartre. He suspects a lodge at the address in the title and moves into the building himself to pursue inquiries.

Rigolboche (1936, Tuesday)

is a melodrama worth watching mainly for a rare film appearance of the flamboyant Mistinguett who, together with her lover Maurice Chevalier, dominated the French music hall in the inter-war years. Mistinguett portrays a woman who flees Senegal for Paris after a killing, becomes a famous cabaret star but finds her past catching up with her. *Rigolboche* (her stage name) was directed by the prolific Christian-Jaque, who made more than 50 films, many of them on historical themes.

Love Eternal (1943, Wednesday) is typical of a number of French films made during the war. Prevented by the German occupation from making realistic contemporary films, directors and writers turned to allegory to make their point about the state of France. *Love Eternal*, a huge commercial success at the time, was directed by Jean Delannoy but its true creator was Jean Cocteau who wrote the screenplay — a modern reworking of *Tristan and Isolde* — and was responsible for the surrealist images.

The End of the Day (1943, Thursday) has masterful performances by Louis Jouvet, one of the leading stage and film actors of the period, and Michel Simon, the ugly gravelly-voiced character actor of many French films of the 1930s. The title refers to a home for elderly actors to which Jouvet has just retired.

The legend of T. E. Lawrence — soldier, scholar and romantic philosopher — has not diminished with time. His reputation may have become tarnished but the epitaph Lawrence of Arabia, in no small part thanks to David Lean's film, conjures up images of flowing white robes, the burning desert sun and a man's moral integrity.

Omnia Lawrance and Arabia (BBC1, Fri, 10.25-11.55pm), a roaming, reappraising documentary that dispenses conflicting opinion, some skeletons, rarely seen newsreel footage and photographs by Lawrence, may debunk some of Lean's images and popular myths propagated by the media circus in the 1920s, but the lion-hearted crusader emerges with reputation substantially intact.

Julia Cave, the producer, has assembled a comprehensive collection of witnesses who actually knew the enigmatic man, including his 86-year-old brother and the eloquent Canon Halla friend at school and university, now aged 98.

Their memories, undimmed, raise this excellent programme from the realms of retrospective theory to remembrances of an extraordinary life.

In *Horizon: Nice Guys Flash First* (BBC 2, Mon, 8.10-

9pm), Dr Richard Dawkins, a zoologist from Oxford University, demolishes the "survival of the fittest/strongest" view of evolution with a certain staid pleasure. He shows a world where cheats never prosper and co-operation is mutually beneficial. Put simply, reciprocal altruism boils down to: "If you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours". In that game everyone is a winner.

Zastrezi (Channel 4, tomorrow, 9-10pm), a nightmarish four-part Gothic fantasy based on a deservedly forgotten novel that the poet Shelley wrote as an 18-year-old in 1810, is self-indulgent and bombastic.

The story is impenetrable and riddled with monosyllabic ramblings and metaphysical digressions, so the sparing extracts of Shelley's flowery prose sparkle in contrast. Proof that animal lovers recognize no frontiers comes in *Darrell in Russia* (Channel 4, tomorrow, 4.45-5.15pm).

From the sands of time: *Lawrence of Arabia* in 1917 (9pm). Dr Richard Dawkins, a zoologist from Oxford University, demolishes the "survival of the fittest/strongest" view of evolution with a certain staid pleasure. He shows a world where cheats never prosper and co-operation is mutually beneficial. Put simply, reciprocal altruism boils down to: "If you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours". In that game everyone is a winner.

As you would expect from a thriller from the pen of Ian Kennedy Martin, creator of *The Sweeney*, and directed by Ian Toynton (*Widows and Minors*), *The Fourth Floor* (ITV, Mon, Tues and Wed, 9-10pm) is gutsy, pacy and unpredictable.

Christopher Fulford and Richard Graham, as Sergeants Miller and Collins, spearhead the action as hard men in pursuit of granite-faced villains. Someone somewhere is shopping heroin couriers. Why?

But that is only the beginning of a deadly investigation... **Bob Williams**



Double vision: Bernard Blier and Simone Signoret as husband and wife in *The Wanton*

The awakening of old emotions and jealousies among the inmates is sensitively and movingly conveyed. The director Julien Duvivier was one of the great "poet-realists" of the 1930s cinema, whose classics include *Carnet de Bal* and *Pépé-le-Moko*. Friday's offering is *The Wanton* (*Manège*). From a slightly later generation, 1949, it is a very French story of marital infidelity, told through competing flashbacks — one set representing marriage as ideal, the other revealing the truth. Simone Signoret was directed by her then husband, Yves Allégret.

Marcel Berlins

RECOMMENDED

A Damsel in Distress (1937): Fred Astaire without Ginger Rogers (Joan Fontaine substituted) in pleasant Gershwin hit musical. P.G. Wodehouse had a hand in the writing (BBC2, Tues, 3.35-5.15pm). **Because You're Mine** (1952): Mario Lanza was no actor, and the film's plot is irrelevant, but it is a good reminder of an extraordinary singing voice (Channel 4, Tues, 9-10.55pm). **Jules et Jim** (1962): François Truffaut's brilliant, elegant, ebullient study of tangled friendships and love, with Jeanne Moreau

joyously captivating as a girl loved by two men (Channel 4, Wed, 10-11.55pm).

This England (1941): Uplifting wartime patriotism, following the history of an English village and its stalwart citizens through the centuries. Dated, occasionally risible but fascinating (Channel 4, Thurs, 5-6.25pm).

"Lienne" (1982): John Sayles's impressive film about lesbian love is illuminating, unpretentious, fresh, full of humour, and serious without being preachy (Channel 4, Fri, 11.15pm-1.20am).

"First British television showing."

A celebration of the best of Beckett

RADIO

Tomorrow is Samuel Beckett's official 80th birthday. As readers of *The Times* diary will know, he was actually born on May 13 — but Radio 3 is going along with Beckett's own version of things and will be celebrating from tomorrow.

On that day they will broadcast *All That Fall* (7.30-8.40pm), a play commissioned by the BBC and first heard in 1957. Those wary of Beckett's forbidding reputation would do well to try this relatively light and very funny piece. Set in a kind of imaginary Ireland, full of self-conscious sound effects, it has in its cast two of the great Beckett actors — Jack MacGraw and Patrick Magee.

These two — both blessed with wonderfully compelling voices — can be heard again on Tuesday in *Embers* (Radio 3, 7.30-8.15pm), a piece written specially for them. To Beckett's surprise, this play won the Prix Italia in 1959 — he even attended the award ceremony in Sorrento.

Rough for Radio (Radio 3, Wednesday, 9.45-10.10pm) was first broadcast on Beckett's 70th birthday, and is a translation by the author of his French original. And finally, *A Piece of Monologue* (Friday, 9.10-9.25pm) rounds off the celebrations — which, by the way, have the official Beckett seal of approval. *A Piece of Monologue* is a new production, by Ronald Mason,

of a piece originally written for the stage in 1960, and the reader — Beckett's choice — will be that excellent radio actor Ronald Pickup. This one begins with the definitive utterance, "Birth was the death of him..."

Death on a grand scale is the subject of a fascinating investigation into the plague epidemics of the Middle Ages by Geoff Watts. *The Only Sickness* (Radio 4, tomorrow, 10.15-11pm) looks particularly at the measures taken to contain the disease, and wonders whether bubonic plague alone was responsible.

More appealingly, a new panel game called *Questions of Taste* (Radio 4, today, 12.27-1pm) begins with Russell Davies in the chair. The subject is food and drink, and the two teams will be led by foodie Paul Levy and oenophile Oz Clarke.

It's Your World (Radio 4, tomorrow, 12.10-1pm) returns with a new series of international phone-ins. David Lange, the controversial New Zealand prime minister, is first into the rather tepid hot seat. Over on Radio 3, *Continental Cabaret* (Chansons 10.15-11.30pm) will be exploring the history of European cabaret for the next eight weeks, with recordings of many legendary voices from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Zurich, and so on. The first programme includes rare waxings of Yvette Guilbert and Aristide Bruant — not to mention the Comedien Harmonists, evoking "The Crocodile Bar on the River Nile".

Nigel Andrew

CONCERTS

KOENIG/LPO: Jan Latham-Koenig conducts the LPO in Glinka's *Ruslan and Lyudmila* Overture, Handel's *Music for the Royal Fireworks*, Beethoven's *Symphony No 5*, and Howard Shelley solos in Rachmaninov's *Piano Concerto No 2*. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-828 8795, credit cards 01-830 8891). Today, 8pm.

VLADO PERLEMITER: The veteran pianist plays Chopin's *Etudes Op 25*, Ravel's *Valses Nobles et Sentimentales*, Beethoven's *Les Adieux* Sonata Op 81a. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, credit cards 01-928 8800). Tomorrow, 3pm.

ROZHDZVENSKY/LSO: The LSO is conducted by Gennadi Rozhdzvenskiy in a suite from Rimsky-Korsakov's *Tsar Sultan*, Mendelssohn's *Violin Concerto* (soloist, Frank Zimmermann) and Tchaikovsky's *Symphony No 4*. Barbican Centre, Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

ALL MOZART: *Symphony No 35* Haydn precedes the *Requiem* performed by the London Philharmonic Choir, Orchestra and soloists under Jesus Lopez-Cobos. Royal Festival Hall, Tomorrow, 3.15pm.

HAYDN/SCHUBERT: Haydn's *Symphony No 104* and Schubert's

Mass D 950, are interpreted by Collegium Musicum under Edwin Colomer. St John's Smith Square, London SW1 (01-222 1061). Tues, 7.30pm.

NOVELLO NOVELTY: The Poole Oboe Quartet plays works by Mozart, Schubert, Franck, Krussen, and two soloists. *Starlight Rhinoceros*. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Wed, 7.30pm.

PIERS LANE: An admirable pianist, Piers Lane performs Beethoven's *Appassionata* Sonata Op 57, Rachmaninov's *Preludes Op 23* and the luxurious Schütz-Evier *Blue Danube* Paraphrase. Queen Elizabeth Hall, Wed, 7.45pm.

OPUS 20: This string ensemble follows up its promising January debut

Groves conducts the LPO in Borodin's *Prince Igor* Overture, Shostakovich's *Violin Concerto No 1* (soloist, Lydia Mordkovich) and Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty* Suite. Royal Festival Hall, Fri, 7.45pm.

ROCK AND JAZZ

ARILD ANDERSEN: Known for his work on the ECM label, specializing in muted chamber-jazz, the Norwegian bassist brings his quintet to Britain for the first time. Tonight, Donmar Warehouse, Earlham Street, London WC2 (01-240 8230).

FINE YOUNG CANNIBALS: Led by the distinctively soulful voice of Roland Gift, this band deserved the reputation they made last year. Now can they maintain the momentum?

BOOKINGS

FIRST CHANCE

NATIONAL THEATRE: Personal and phone bookings opened this week for *Dalliance*, Tom Stoppard's version of Arthur Schnitzler's *Libelle*, which opens at the Lyttelton on May 27. Cast includes Michael Bryant and Sara Kestelman, directed by Peter Wood. National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 2252).

THE RING: Postal bookings open Mon for complete

LAST CHANCE

Wagner cycle by Welsh National Opera sung in English. Sept 25-Oct 2. Tickets from £7.50. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE: Bookings open for 25th season with productions of *The Chalk Garden*, *The Relapse*, *Jane Eyre* and *Annie Get Your Gun*. April-June. Chichester Festival Theatre, Chichester, East Sussex (0243 781312).

POSTERS OF THE FORTIES AND FIFTIES

Third in series from the archive collection including works by Edward Bawden, Graham Sutherland and William Turnbull. Ends tomorrow. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-921 1313).

A NOISE IN YOUR EYE: Collection of objects which ping,inkle and clang. Ends tomorrow. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-838 4141).

Tonight, Queen's Hall, Edinburgh (031 668 3456); Mon, St George's Hall, Bradford (0274 75200); Tues, Powerhouse, Birmingham (021 643 4715); Wed, Town and Country Club, 9-17 Highgate Road, London NW5 (01-267 3334).

JENNIFER RUSH: "The Power of Love", by Barbara Streisand out of Donna Summer, gave her instant membership of the club of one-hit wonders. Most people don't even manage that. Tomorrow, Edinburgh Playhouse (031 557 2590); Tues, Sheffield City Hall (0742 73295); Thurs, Birmingham Odeon (021 643 6101); Fri, Royal Concert Hall, Nottingham (0502 472328).

BILLY COBHAM: The hero of the world's jazz-rock drummers brings in his own band, Glass Menagerie. Tues, Fairfield Halls, Croydon (01-688 9291); Wed and Thurs, Dingwalls, Camden Lock, Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 (01-267 4987).

TEMPTATIONS: Once a five-faced jewel in Motown's crown, responsible for umpteen classic records from "My Girl" to "Papa Was a Rollin' Stone", they were also the sharpest dancers on a label noted for hot choreography. Wed to Fri, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (01-748 0081).

Concerts: Max Harrison: Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams: Bookings: Anne Whitehouse

THE WEEK AHEAD



RADIO

SMALL WORLD: Johnny Morris combines his best-known roles of globe-trotter and broadcaster for *Around the World in 25 Years*, an amiable collection of travels to Corsica, South America, Malaysia and most other points of the compass. Radio 4, Wednesday, 12.27-12.55pm.



ROCK

SOLID SOUL: James Brown, the great singer who stripped away the trimmings of pop music, inspired the young Mick Jagger and took the beat back to Africa. Is still an awesome sight some 20 years after his heyday. Friday and April 19, Wembley Arena (01-902 1234).



THEATRE

FUNNY GIRL: Maureen Lipman leads the Leonard Bernstein musical, *Wonderful Town!*, in its first production in Britain for more than 30 years. It is the story of two Ohio girls living it up in New York. Palace Watford (0923 25671), from Wednesday after previews.



CONCERTS

ROUND THE HORN: Barry Tuckwell is the soloist in the world premiere of the Rhapsody for Horn and Orchestra by Damase, commissioned by Dame Edna's alter ego, Barry Humphries. Royal Festival Hall (01-928 3191), Wednesday, 7.30pm.



OPERA

REVIVED ROSSINI: Ann Murray, Dublin-born but British trained, and very much a Rossini specialist these days, sings her first Covent Garden Rossini in the revival of *Il barbiere di Siviglia*. Royal Opera House (01-240 1066), Monday and Friday, 7.30pm.



TELEVISION

BIG MATCH: Bobby Moore is one of *The Boys of '66*, a documentary presented by Michael Parkinson, which looks back on the heroes of England's World Cup victory over West Germany in 1966 and asks: where are they now? ITV, Tuesday, 10.30pm-midnight.

THE TIMES CHOICE

THEATRE IN PREVIEW

ANGRY HOUSEWIVES: Belinda Lang replaces Carlene Carter, alongside Diane Langton, Mary Maddox, Louise Gold, as housewives who abandon domestic drudgery for the chance of success in rock music. American musical by A. M. Collins and Chad Henry in British premiere. Art Wolf directs. Lyric Studio, King Street, Hammersmith, London W6 (01-741 2311). Previews Tues-Apr 21. Opens Apr 22.

OPENINGS

THE GAMBLER: New version of a play with music, first seen in 1950. Written



by Mel Smith (above), Bob Goody, Peter Brewis, Smith, Goody, Paul Brown and Philip Davis are featured, with a band including Brewis, Bob Critchley and Mark Stevens. Hampstead (01-722 9301). Previews today and Mon. Opens Tues.

SELECTED

ORPHANS: Albert Finney, Kevin Anderson and Jessi Fahey grace an ordinary American psycho-drama with cracking performances. Apollo (01-437 2563).

MEDEA: Eileen Atkins makes an impression and compellingly sympathetic wronged wife in Tony Robertson's stark version of Euripides. Young Vic (01-928 6383).

GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS: David Mamet's hard-edged, scabrous vision of duplicitous Chicago estate agents at work and play. Mermid (01-236 5566).

OUT OF TOWN

BATH: Present Laughter: Francis Matthews, Angela Browne, Helen Christie, Judi Trott lead in a new touring production of Noel Coward's comedy, directed by Hugh Woodbridge. First stop on tour. Theatre Royal (0225 65055). Opens Mon.

EDINBURGH: The Beggar's Opera: A new text written by David MacLennan, a new score by David McNiven, the television music writer, and a co-production with Wildcat Stage Productions suggest that this updating of John Gay's 18th-century piece will be determinedly unconventional. Directed by Ian Woodbridge. Royal Lyceum (031 229 9697). Previews Thurs. Opens Fri.

LEATHERHEAD: The Maintenance: Marc Premiere

PHOTOGRAPHY

CELEBRATION OF THE MOTOR CAR: Wide-ranging exploration of the motor car covering 100 years. Lots of nostalgia and fun. National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, Hampshire (0590 812123).

VICTOR BURGIN 1980-85: Burgin is avant-garde but his complex photographic constructions always entertain. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (01-930 3647).

SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR: Chris Smith of the *Sunday Times* wins for the fourth time with a portfolio of 10 outstanding black-and-white pictures. Hamilton's Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London W1 (01-499 9493).

GALLERIES

BRETTON MENAGERIE: Mixed work by 23 sculptors including Elizabeth Frink and Terry Hammill in new exhibition area. Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Bretton Hall College, West Bretton, near Wakefield, (0924 85579). From today.

ICON AND REVOLUTION: Painting, drawing, prints and posters from the Weimar Republic, seen in their social context. Sainsbury Centre, University of East Anglia, Norwich (0603 56181). From today.

COLOUR WOODCUTS: This rare British art form enjoyed popularity in the 1920s. Subjects vary from a pink elephant enjoying a feed, to Glasgow tenements. Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, London W1 (information 01-493 2820). From Tues.

PATRIOTS AND LIBERATORS: Commemoration of the co-operation between the Anglo-Spanish forces during the Peninsular war, 1808-1814, with uniforms, equipment and documents. National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 (01-730 0717). From Tues.

ISLAMIC JEWELLERY: An old-fashioned millionaire's dream, with rubies, emeralds, cornelian and jade for sale, or for window shopping, with the first collection of Islamic jewellery to come on the market. Spink and Son, 5 King Street, London SW1 (01-930 7888). From Tues.

HAYWARD ANNUAL: The best of British contemporary art, as selected by lecturer Jon Thompson and gallery director, Barry Barker. For the first time, the show includes work by European artists. Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3144).

COCA-COLA: An intriguing exhibition exploring over 100 years of design for the bottles and cans containing the world's favourite non-alcoholic drink. The Boilerhouse, Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW7 (01-581 5273).

ALBERT GILBERT: Sculpture monumental and minute, sensual and skilful by the largely-forgotten Victorian genius. Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (01-734 9052).

SELECTED

A ROOM WITH A VIEW (PG): Tasty but jerky version of E.M. Forster's novel. Helena Bonham Carter plays the English girl whose visit to Italy opens new doors: fruit support by Maggie Smith, Denholm Elliott and company. Curzon Mayfair (01-499 3737).

ON TOUR: London Festival Ballet performs *Coppelia* at the Congress Theatre, Eastbourne (0323 36363) today, then Mon-Apr 19 at the New Theatre, Cardiff (0222 32446); London Contemporary Dance Theatre gives two programmes with works by Siobhan Davies, Robert Cohan, Jerome Robbins and others at Birmingham Hippodrome (021 6227846) Wed-Apr 19; Northern Ballet Theatre visits the Arts Centre, Poole (0202 685222) Tues-Apr 19.

FOR TICKET AVAILABILITY, performance times and opening times, telephone the numbers listed. Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young; Films: Geoff Brown; Dance: John Percival; Opera: Hilary Finch

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Gentle guide and good companion



With stylish ease, Jacquetta Hawkes combines a love of archaeology with anecdote

When J.B. Priestley died two years ago, Jacquetta Hawkes, his widow, decided that she could not keep the house near Stratford which they had shared for more than a quarter of a century, but that she would stay nearby, in the Cotswold country she loves.

This week she made her move, to a square, yellow stone house on one main street of Chipping Campden, having concluded, as she puts it, that declining years are more sensibly spent in, and not outside, the villages. This week she also paid one of her rare visits to London; her new book, *The Shell Guide to British Archaeology*, is published on Monday.

She is relieved that both events are over. When I arrived to see her in Chipping Campden she was typing hard, at work on an already late contribution to a new guide to the history of British art.

Her new book is the first guide of its kind to include both Roman and prehistoric England, Wales and Scotland; it is written for those with no special knowledge, one of Jacquetta Hawkes's particular marks as an archaeologist having been as a guide to the interested but ignorant.

Although she bristles slightly when anyone refers to her as a popularizer, protesting that what she tries to do is awaken the imagination, she unquestionably possesses that very rare and much-prized talent for combining accurate science with an easy literary style. Did it happen by chance? "I don't think I ever plan anything. It happens. I could have been a pure scholar. I had a First from Cambridge and I was the first student to take the new archaeological Tripos. But I didn't really want to."

Whatever she is saying, Jacquetta Hawkes sounds modest: her manner is reticent, though friendly; she looks down a lot of the time. She is a tall woman, in a neat tailored tweed suit, with a cameo brooch at the neck of her silk shirt.

How did the archaeology start? "It was my mother's interest in history. I think, and the fact that our house outside Cambridge was on the edge of a Roman road and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. I was fascinated that it was so easy to distinguish between the different objects."

Fiction came much later: the 1920s were all archaeology. "But during the war I found research rather sterile. I don't know why; it just happened. My imagination woke up." The war also sparked off her "one slim volume" *The*

wishes there had been more poetry "of a really spine-chilling kind".

The only other verse, written in the form of a long poem to CND women during the days when she and J.B. Priestley went on the Aldermaston marches was "terrible".

Jacquetta Hawkes talks of the 25 years with Priestley at Kissing Tree House and seven years before on the Isle of Wight, with obvious pleasure. There was some surprise at her liaison with Priestley, since they seemed so different: she, very tall and fair, daughter of the Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, Sir Frederick Hopkins, and in her thirties; he is his fifties, with a face he once endearingly described as like a "glowering pudding".

Clearly, it was a happy life. They travelled a great deal, mainly to the American south-west. *Journey Down a Rainbow* is an exchange of letters and essays between New Mexico, where she stayed with an Indian tribe, and Texas, where he visited millionaires. "I had the better time, but he had more jokes." She celebrated something of this happiness in a surprisingly personal novel, *A Quest of Love*, published in 1960, in which she wrote: "I find in myself a strong desire to utter the thankfulness I feel for a relationship which, late though it was forged, is richer and more whole than any that went before."

Jacquetta Hawkes has always been a walker; she means to go on walking now, though arthritis in one hip is beginning to make the steps a bit uneven. She is 76 this year. And her plans? No more archaeology for the moment, but a book on old age. "I want to try to write something objective, record the patterns of decline as they happen. Perhaps it may even be optimistic: who knows?"

Caroline Moorehead

The Shell Guide to British Archaeology by Jacquetta Hawkes with photographs by Jorge Lewinski (Michael Joseph, £14.95) is published on Monday

ARTS DIARY

Picture stricture

The National Portrait Gallery has taken the peculiar step of acquiring five photographic portraits taken by the actress Koo Stark. Miss Stark, who has published a book of her pictures, has sold four to the NPG for a nominal sum and has given the other one free. This turns out to be a portrait of Prince Andrew wearing a dashing beard, and dates from the days when Miss Stark enjoyed a notorious relationship with the Prince. Primly, the former soft-porn movie star has refused to allow the NPG to exploit the picture of Andrew beyond hanging it on the wall, and refused to accept a fee for it.

Tight clinch

One important piece of evidence should not be ignored by John Hart and his committee as they look into the deluge at the Victoria and Albert Museum which left thousands of priceless artefacts under several feet of water. The disaster took place in an area of the museum known as *Clinch's Hole*, where the ghost of Warder Clinch, a museum official who hanged himself in Victorian times, still walks. The malign influence of Clinch still makes itself felt to more sensitive V & A staff, though others are laying the blame fairly and squarely at the door of the Property Services Agency, another Gothic body, whose responsibility was to keep the building in good shape.

The Queen Elizabeth Hall was more like a *Who's Who* of Westminster last night when Tory MP Sir Ian Gilmour's son, Oliver, conducted his first major concert. Amongst those who accepted invitations to hear the Gilmour interpretation of Beethoven's Third piano concerto with Tamas Vassary and the St John's Smith Square orchestra were Ted Heath, Roy Jenkins, Paul Channon and Sir Robin Day - not to mention the proud Sir Ian.

Pooh corner

The tormented relationship between A.A. Milne and his son Christopher Robin is finally to be exposed by Ann Thwaite, the recipient this week of the Duff Cooper prize for her superb life of Edmund Gosse. Milne always hated the fact he would be remembered for his "four trifles for the young", and actually published between 40 and 50 books. But despite being a



much-loved figure he was unable to form a proper relationship with his son, now a Dartmouth bookseller. "He wrote *Winnie the Pooh* as a substitute for paternal affection. It was terribly sad," says Mrs Thwaite.

Coward cool

Noel Coward was not the world's warmest human being. In a new fragment of autobiography to be published by Methuen next month, Coward talks of the death of his little-known, younger brother Eric. The Master airily acknowledges it was difficult for any sibling to struggle out from under his shadow, and the boy was packed off to Ceylon - to become a tea-planter. Aged 27, Eric contracted terminal cancer and came home to die. Yet Coward, who earlier reported his inability to contain his tears on learning of the death of the Duke of Kent, records his brother's demise without comment.

MAGGIE SMITH DENZEL WASHINGTON JULI DENSCH SIMON CALLOW
HELENA BONHAM CARTER JULIAN SANDS DANIEL DAI

A Room with a View

John Gielgud, Peter Lindbergh, Robert Cohan, John Rogers and Anthony Lloyd

Screenplay by John Gielgud, Peter Lindbergh, Robert Cohan, John Rogers and Anthony Lloyd

Directed by John Gielgud

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AND AT

ABC GLASGOW

It is a film

Waldheim takes new line on Salonika

Continued from page 1

studied several books about the wartime fate of the Jews. "The new element that is important for me" was that he was not in Salonika during the deportations. "I was in Tirana (the capital of Albania) and an interpreter between the Italian and German forces. I was therefore not present during the main part of the deportations."

He laid great emphasis on the dates of his various movements during the period. The deportations took place between March and August 1943.

Dr Waldheim told *The Times* that after returning wounded from the Soviet Union he recuperated in the Vienna area until March 1942, when he was pronounced unfit for combat. But because he spoke Italian, he was sent to Yugoslavia as a liaison officer with the Italian forces. In May, June and July 1942, and later to Salonika. But from November 1942 until April 1943, because he was no longer eligible for combat, he was allowed back to Vienna to complete his civilian legal studies. He was then sent to Tirana.

"This was the period when Italy withdrew from the war and my task was to interpret during the handing over of Italian troop positions, and responsibilities, to the Germans."

Dr Waldheim agreed that, in the course of the same duties, he returned to Salonika later in 1943, but by that time the bulk of the deportations were over and he had no knowledge of them.

None of this will absolve him from the charge that he did, however, have knowledge of operations against Yugoslav partisans. He admits that intelligence work against partisans was one of his duties but that it was secondary to his task as interpreter.

On his general attitude to the Nazis, Dr Waldheim said that he and his brother distributed anti-Nazi leaflets shortly before the Anschluss of 1938, which joined Austria to Germany. "We were beaten up by SA thugs for it," he said.

Introducing the aspiring Class of '86



The 20 pupils facing an uncertain future

In a few weeks thousands of 16-year-olds will leave school. Others will look forward to two years in the sixth form. In a project to monitor their future, *The Times* has constructed a "Class of '86" from pupils at Bramhall High School in Cheshire. In the first report, Ian Smith discovers their hopes, fears and aspirations; over the next 12 months we shall follow their progress to see how reality measures up.

"The rules here are simple," said one fifth-former at Bramhall High School. "You do well and everyone falls over themselves to lead you by the hand. Fall behind and they turn their backs on you as though you have let everyone down. It's survival of the fittest."

Though that view is not common, pupils at Bramhall High do complain of "steam cooker" pressure, high expectations from parents, ruthlessly ambitious teachers who concentrate on the brightest pupils and of a lack of curriculum guidance and career advice.

The school is a high flier. Its exam success rates are twice as good as the national

Back row (from left) Paul Barwell: YTS mechanical engineering course.

Graham Easter: hoping for apprenticeship with Manchester City FC under YTS.

Jackie Royle: sixth form, career undecided.

Jon Mark Warburton: sixth form for 12 months only, then considering college to qualify as games teacher.

Joanne Parker: sixth form, hoping for career in journalism.

Stephen Jones: leaving for future with bank or building society.

average. Its social environment is distinctly middle class. The doctors, lawyers, businessmen, industrial managers and academics who are parents of Bramhall's 1,750 pupils have a sizeable say in their education, through an articulate parents' association.

Nonetheless, some of the Class of '86 are patently frightened over what the future holds; others are cautiously optimistic; some are aggressively determined.

They fall into three groups: ● those leaving at July to find

Middle row John Green: sixth form, possible career in computers.

Tina Cullen: staying on in sixth form, then may join police or become physical education teacher.

Adrian Bellis: hopes to join police.

Chaire Bentley: sixth form, then hoping to enrol in drama school.

Amanda Blackwell: sixth form, then possibly university, career undecided.

Rebecca Hardy: leaving for job in bank.

Robin Harrison: two-year YTS course as motor mechanic.

Susan Clegg: hoping for college course in fashion or retail manufacturing.

Roger Marlow: sixth form then university for computer studies.

Front row Graham Elliot: applying to five different colleges for hotel management.

Amanda Blackwell: sixth form, hoping to become law executive.

Ruth Levermore: sixth form then possibly university, career undecided.

Rebecca Hardy: leaving for job in bank.

Robin Harrison: two-year YTS course as motor mechanic.

Susan Clegg: hoping for college course in fashion or retail manufacturing.

Roger Marlow: sixth form then university for computer studies.

ambition through a Youth Training Scheme, doing two years' work experience while qualifying for a day-release course to improve his academic record, in case there is no full-time job after the YTS.

He realises that the only certain way of getting a job is to chase one. "No one else is going to do it for me. I've got to make my own way in the world."

He has written to four prospective employers and is encouraged that all four have replied — remarkable in an age when many youngsters pen 50 or 60 applications without the courtesy of a single response.

Stephen's father Terence, a flight engineer with British Aerospace, has no illusions over what lies ahead. "Things are a lot harder than they were. When Stephen was 12, I thought like many other people that the unemployment situation would have improved by the time he left school. But it hasn't. If anything it's getting worse and I cannot see things changing by the time Stephen's 12-year-old brother has to find work."

"At the moment I am

Head with mission to explain

Mr Alan Debes, (right) Bramhall High School's head-teacher, is a professional enthusiast about education. "I live and breathe the job and I tell the kids that the more educated you are, the more in charge of your life you are. I would sell education to anyone because I really believe in it."

Mr Debes, aged 46, is a public school-educated honours graduate who trained as a probation officer and believes himself to be a progressive educationalist and an eminently approachable school head.

"Some head-teachers see their job as running a tight ship. I think my role is to get the red blood corpuscles running, to listen to people and to obtain a consensus about what is best."

"We live in a professional catchment area and a lot of



ambition through a Youth Training Scheme, doing two years' work experience while qualifying for a day-release course to improve his academic record, in case there is no full-time job after the YTS.

He realises that the only certain way of getting a job is to chase one. "No one else is going to do it for me. I've got to make my own way in the world."

He has written to four prospective employers and is encouraged that all four have replied — remarkable in an age when many youngsters pen 50 or 60 applications without the courtesy of a single response.

Stephen's father Terence, a flight engineer with British Aerospace, has no illusions over what lies ahead. "Things are a lot harder than they were. When Stephen was 12, I thought like many other people that the unemployment situation would have improved by the time he left school. But it hasn't. If anything it's getting worse and I cannot see things changing by the time Stephen's 12-year-old brother has to find work."

"At the moment I am

Disabled Bill gains a smooth passage

Continued from page 1

filibustering or sustained objections to the Bill.

No hint of a concession had been given by Mrs Thatcher during Question Time on Thursday when Mr Kinnoch claimed the Government's approach to the Bill was "cheap and nasty".

Mr Clarke said: "Only yesterday the Government's position was one of intransigence. But there was a considerable change in the atmosphere after Mr Kinnoch's intervention during Question Time."

The Government had opposed a clause which would require hospitals to give 28 days' notice to social services before discharging patients who had been treated for mental disorders for more than 28 months.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, said those provisions would have to wait to be brought in. He said that while the Government did not accept that carers have a right to ask for assessments of those in their charge, it did concede that local authorities could ask for such assessments.

Mr Andrew Rowe, Conservative MP for Kent Mid and chairman of the all-party social services panel welcomed the Government's changed attitude. He hoped implementation would not be so protracted because of lack of resources.

Mr Brian Rix, secretary general of Mencap, who worked on the Bill with Mr Clarke, said this would be a major step forward for the disabled.

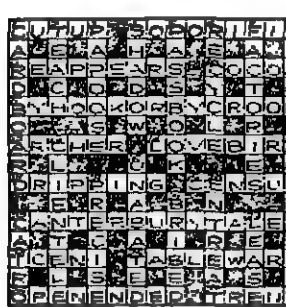
"Now a mentally handicapped person leaving school or coming out of hospital will have to have his or her needs assessed and local authorities will have to make a statement as to the means of fulfilling those needs."

Pig slaughter

Four hundred pigs were destroyed at a farm near Kintyre, Strathgairn, yesterday because of an outbreak of swine fever, the first in Britain for 15 years.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution to Puzzle No 17,017

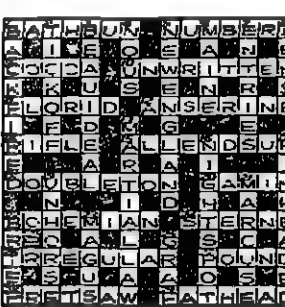


A prize of The Times Atlas of World History will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: *The Times*, Saturday Crossword Competition, Box 486, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: Mrs S G Miall, Maryfield Cottage, Taplow, Berks; Miss Jean Ratney, Blythe Hill Lane, London SE10; Mr R Brain, Galsworthy Road, Kingston, Surrey.

Name
Address

Solution to Puzzle No 17,012

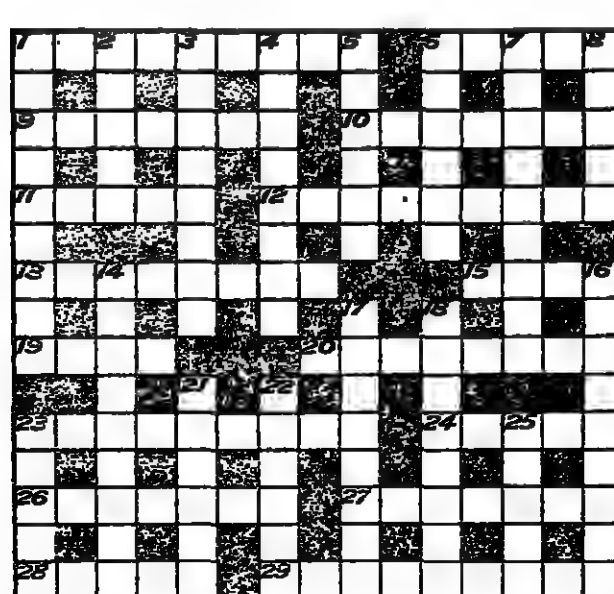


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Name
Address

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,018



- ACROSS**
- First of the common people, this woodcutter with a Finnish friend (3,6).
 - Test of vehicle condition — that's the big idea (5).
 - Dreary rabble in retreat — attack with artillery (7).
 - For nutrition take wine, swallowing it before noon (7).
 - Inclined to speak fast (5).
 - More versifiers like Southey (4).
 - Records by pre-eminent composer (8).
 - Some barmaids remove the froth (4).
 - Annoy a spy (4).
 - Wrongly accused university staff of messengers (8).
 - Theorize about the making of Capulet's enemy originally (9).
 - Shelter for black-hearted murderer (5).
 - This is said without restraint about the ring road (7).
 - One note recurring in Italian river poet (7).
 - Dickensian fellow is getting on (5).
 - Straight silk dress, low cut (9).
- DOWN**
- Original metal worker changes into a lab tunic (5,4).
 - Sophie was the last glowing one (5).
 - A striker kicking up a row in the butchery centre (8).
 - Mountainous singer, often head vocalist (8).
 - Withdraw to change suit unnecessarily (6).
 - Part of frieze in opera house almost uncovered (6).
 - Clement met Peter outside a resort (9).
 - The end in France is also the end in England (5).
 - This is associated with a political outsider like Gladstone (6,3).
 - Lead astray girl said to be still at school (9).
 - There is a limit to the eponymy of Whitey (4,4).
 - Drink one ferments in cask (8).
 - You can get killed, going for a tackle like this (6).
 - It's crazy, calling out name in French (6).
 - Scout meal (5).
 - "Grishkin" ... gives promise of pneumatic — (T.S.Eliot) (5).

Concise Crossword page 14

Today's events

Royal engagements
Prince Andrew opens the National Badminton Centre, Milton Keynes, 2.55.
Princess Margaret attends the St John Ambulance Association and Brigades Regional Presidents' Conference, Poschers House, Bamber Bridge, Preston, 12.30.

New Exhibitions
Drawings for sculpture by Emily Hoffman and lustreware by Janet Lewis: Bohun Gallery, 13 Station Rd, Henley-on-Thames: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Wed (ends May 8).

Black and White Memories
Photographs by David Bailey: Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends May 4).

Music
Choral concert by the Gabbie Choir: St Augustine's, Kilburn, NW5, 7.30.

Concert by Eric Hill (guitar) and The John Horler Trio: October Gallery, 24 Old Gloucester St, WC1, 8.

Brass band concert by the Jaguar (City of Coventry) Band: St Mary Abbots, W8, 11.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: Guildhall, Southampton, 8.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra: City Hall, Glasgow, 7.30.

Concert by the Medici String Quartet: The Adrian Boult Hall, Birmingham School of Music, Paradise Place, 7.30.

Concert by the Swansea Philharmonic Choir: Brangwyn Hall, Swansea, 7.30.

Concert by the Chelmsford Singers: Waltham Abbey, 7.30.

Concert by the Endymion Ensemble: New College Chapel, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Musica Donum Dei: St Peter's, Nottingham, 7.30.

General
Chelsea Bookfair and Chelsea Cine Fair: Chelsea Old Town Hall, SW3, 10 to 6.

Highgate Horticultural Spring Show: Highgate Library & Scientific Institution, 11 South Grove, N6, 2.

Felt Making Day: demonstrations by Freda Walker and Jenny Cawern: Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria, 1.30.

Tomorrow
A Nose in Your Eye: sound sculptures: Concourse Gallery, Barbican Centre, EC2, 12 to 8.

Masterpieces of photography from the Riddell Collection: Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2 to 5.

Music
Concert by the London Symphony Orchestra: Barbican Hall, EC2, 7.30.

Verdi's *Requiem* by the Wren Orchestra of London: Albert Hall, SW7, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra: His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, 2.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: The Pavilion, Sandown, 3.

General
Chelsea Physic Garden opens for the summer today: Royal Hospital Rd (entrance in Swan Walk), SW3, Wed, Sun and Bank holidays 2 to 5 (until Oct 19).

Anniversaries

TODAY
Edward Bird, painter, was born at Wolverhampton, 1772.

Deaths: William Kent, architect, designer and landscape gardener, London, 1748.

Charles Burney, organist and music historian, London, 1814.

Franklin D Roosevelt, 32nd President of USA 1933-45, Warm Springs, Georgia, 1945.

TOMORROW
Deaths: Frederick North, 2nd Earl of Guilford, Prime Minister 1770-82, London, 1732.

Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the USA 1801-09, Shadwell, Virginia, 1743.

Richard Trevithick, engineer and pioneer of railway locomotives, Illogan, Cornwall, 1771.

Deaths: Charles Leslie, controversialist, Glasgow, Republic of Ireland, 1772.

High Clapperton, explorer, Sokoto, Nigeria, 1827.

Roads
London and the South East A12: Barking: New construction to allow for construction of South Woodford relief road A406: works on North Circular (Edmonton) (Barn-4pm) at junction of A10.

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The pound
Bank Buys Bank Sells
Australia \$ 1.16 2.04
Canada \$ 1.16 2.04
Denmark 13.05 12.50
France FF 6.55 7.50
Germany DM 2.36 2.35
Hong Kong \$ 1.10 1.10
Ireland P 1.10 1.10
Japan ¥ 110.00 110.00
Netherlands Gld 3.75 3.75
New Zealand \$ 1.10 1.10
Portugal Esc 200.00 210.00
Spain Ptas 166.67 166.67
Sweden Kr 1.10 1.10
Switzerland Fr 2.50 2.50
Yugoslavia Dnr 600.00 600.00
Retail Price Index: 381.1
London: The FT Index closed up 10.4 at 1411.8

In the garden

Gladioli can be planted now. Plant the corms, 6 inches deep in exposed gardens, over three fortnightly intervals for a succession of flowers over a long period. Seed potatoes can also be planted.

If the ground is workable, now early peas such as 'Fetters' and 'Onions' and turnips. Sow a packet of mixed lettuce — the varieties listed under 'Lettuces' — in a cold frame or in a greenhouse. They should not be planted out until the end of May in the South, or the first or second week of June in the North. Tomatoes may of course be planted in a heated greenhouse this month.

There is still time to lift and divide herbaceous plants — rudbeckias, helianthus, erigerons, veronicas and the rest. Michaelmas daisies can be divided frequently — every year if you can spare the time. Plant strong single pieces from the outside of the old clump at about 15 inches apart. RH

Portfolio
For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 24).

mature, so you can be cutting
lettuces over a period of three to
four weeks.

If we have a spell of warm
weather, do not be tempted to
buy tender plants like tomatoes,
marigolds, peonias, geraniums
for planting outdoors. They
should be planted out earlier in
the end of May in the South, or
the first or second week of June
in the North. Tomatoes may of
course be planted in a heated
greenhouse this month.

There is still time to lift and
store hardier perennials —
rudbeckias, helianthus, erg-
oneas, crocus, and the rest. The
Michaelmas daisies can be di-
vided frequently — every year if
you can spare the time. Plant
strong single pieces from the
outside of the old clump about
about 15 inches apart. RH

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1411.9 (+10.4)
FT-SE 100
1698.7 (+8.4)
USM (Datastream)
118.35 (-0.66)

THE POUND

US Dollar
1.4810 (+0.018)
W German mark
3.4063 (-0.0032)
Trade-weighted
76.1 (+0.2)

Boost for sterling

The pound strengthened against the dollar yesterday as markets continued to anticipate a cut in the US discount rate within the next few days. Sterling rose by almost two cents to finish at \$1.4810 in London, but it weakened against the mark, dropping by over 1.5 pfennigs during the day to 3.3940, before recovering to close at 3.4063.

The dollar also fell against the yen, dipping towards 178 by the London close. The Bank of England took an easier stance towards sterling interest rates, following Thursday's attempt to slow the fall in money market rates and after opening slightly firmer, sterling rates remained weak. The key three-month interbank rate ended the day at 10%.

The Bank took the opportunity of a stronger gilt market to offer four tapets, each of £100 million, with coupons ranging from 2.5 to 7.75 per cent. The maturities ranged from 1990 to 2016.

Duport jumps

Duport estimates its pretax profits at £3.3 million for the year to March 31, against £2.44 million last time. The final dividend is going up from 1p to 1.95p. *Tempos, page 23*

STC rumours

Shares in STC, the electronics company, rose from 144p to 158p yesterday as rumour circulated on the stock market. The suggested bidder was Siemens of West Germany and British Telecommunications, whose shares fell 10p to 258p.

Elders stake

Elders JXL holds 18.32 per cent of the 1.25 billion issued shares in Broken Hill Proprietary after Thursday's A\$51.70 bid (about £339 million) share raid. This is more than was originally thought.

DM deficit

West Germany ran up a DM1.77 billion (£526 million) capital account deficit in February, after a DM2.27 billion surplus in January, according to figures from the Bundesbank.

Rights issue

Low and Bonar is to raise £22.6 million through a one-for-four rights issue to help the group's continuing investment and acquisition programme. The issue is to be underwritten by Robert Fleming and Company.

Tilney target

Sale Tilney is to raise about £9.3 million through a two-for-seven rights issue of 4.29 million shares at 22.5p.

Bids cleared

The following proposed mergers are not to be referred to the acquisition by Pilkington Bros of LOF Glass Inc, the acquisition by Hawley Group of Cope Allman International and the subsequent acquisition by Henlys Group of Cope; and IMI's acquisition of Martonair International.

Hanson wins £2.8bn fight for control of Imperial

By Alison Eadie

Hanson Trust emerged last night as the victor in the long-running £2.8 billion takeover battle for Imperial Group.

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, said he was delighted. He added: "We want to get together with the board of Imperial as soon as possible. For the benefit of all staff and shareholders the Imperial board should quickly recommend our offer to end the uncertainty."

United Biscuits, the rival bidder which was backed by the Imperial board, conceded defeat soon after 5pm, when it announced it had gained control of 34.1 per cent of Imperial's equity. UB needed at least 50 per cent acceptance by 3pm yesterday, its final closing day. Its bid lapsed when it failed to get them.

Although Hanson Trust did not announce that it had passed the 50 per cent mark, it has extended its bid, thus assuring it of victory. It was still counting last night and had more than 40 per cent. It will announce its level of acceptance on Monday morning.



Bid rivals: Sir Hector Laing (left) and Lord Hanson

A disappointed Sir Hector Laing, chairman of UB, said an opportunity had been lost for shareholders and the British public to create a British food and tobacco company of sufficient size to compete with the American giants. He added that UB was perfectly capable of looking after itself in the British and American markets, but it needed Imperial's tobacco cash to push into new markets in the Third World.

Echoing a theme of Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI, he said: "Our horizons have shrunk industrially."

or placed in the market. At yesterday's price of 363p for Imperial, up 19p, UB was showing a £49 million profit on its holding.

Although it was not clear last night how many acceptances Hanson had won, it appeared that some large institutions had failed to cast a vote at all. The level of United Biscuits' acceptance was lower than expected and indicated some institutions could not bring themselves to make a decision. Alternatively some small shareholders, confused by all the conflicting literature landing on their doormats, may not have taken any action.

Hanson's extension does not include the all cash alternative, which at 293p was well below Imperial's share price and had been taken up by only a very small proportion of shareholders.

Hanson Trust, the acquisitive conglomerate, won its last major takeover in January when it bought SCM Corporation in the United States for nearly \$1 billion (£700 million), after an even more bloody battle.

Tempos, page 23

Growth in UK 'best in Europe'

From Bailey Morris

Britain has outperformed its biggest European competitors since 1981, re-establishing itself as a strong world leader, the Chancellor, Mr. Nigel Lawson, said in a speech to the New York financial community.

He told members of the New York Economic Club that, contrary to popular perception, Britain was no longer the "sick man of Europe," but the leader.

The Chancellor was speaking before another important meeting of world finance ministers, at which they assessed the prospects of the poorest nations, which will require greatly increased resources this year.

At the same meeting a battle broke out between the biggest industrialized nations and Japan over the amount of resources each would pay into programmes for the poor.

Mr Lawson said: "From 1973 to 1982 we were at the bottom of the European growth table. But in 1983 we were top, second in 1984, and last year we were back on top again."

Britain was moving into its sixth year of growth in the 3 per cent range despite a crippling year-long coal strike and the recent 30 per cent drop in the price of oil. Mr Lawson told the financial managers and economists, who were eager to assess Britain's performance before big bang in the City.

His optimistic address, in which he said that Britain had outperformed West Germany and France (which experienced lower rates of growth over the past five years) noted that by all measures, including employment, Britain had come out on top.

Mr Lawson said: "Since 1983 the number of people in work in France is down by about 350,000, in Italy up by 100,000 and in Germany up by less than 200,000, but in Britain the figure is up by over 600,000. We have created more jobs in the UK than in the rest of the European Community together."

US economics chief attacks Britain's 5% tax on ADRs

By Teresa Poole

Mr Walter Wriston, the chairman of President Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board, yesterday attacked the British Government over the proposed 5 per cent tax on American Depositary Receipts.

He said it was an example of how governments make "futile efforts" to enact laws in the mistaken belief that the measures will only affect their sector of a global market.

Mr Wriston's remarks came a day after Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, made it clear he was not backing down over the tax.

Speaking in New York on his way back from the Interim Committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund, Mr Lawson said that despite the reduction in stamp duty

on transfers of securities there was still an incentive for large institutions in Britain to transact their business in New York where there is no stamp duty at all.

He said: "If they are going to do that then they have to pay a season ticket."

Mr Wriston, a former chairman of Citicorp, told an audience in London: "Like the American interest equalization tax which crippled our New York market, the new ADR tax will have a similar perverse effect on London as a great trading centre."

In America, he said, the 1962 law which was designed to discourage access to the New York capital market actually resulted in many Americans moving to London and helped to create a bigger,

more competitive market in Britain.

Speaking at a British Institute of Management/Nolan/Norton seminar on information technology and wealth creation, he said the reality of the global marketplace, tied together by an electronic infrastructure, would not go away.

The proposed 5 per cent duty on the creation of new ADRs has been criticized as protectionist by a number of major British companies including ICI, Hanson Trust, Glaxo, Cadbury Schweppes, and British Telecom.

They also argue that its introduction will provide both financial and commercial advantages to foreign competitors.

Stock Conversion plans talks with Stockley

By Judith Huntley

Stock Conversion and Stockley, the property companies are due to meet early next week in an amicable atmosphere to discuss the offer tabled by Stock Conversion to its shareholders.

The property company has spent much time and energy shaking off its sleepy image. The fall in interest rates could see Stock Conversion coming to the market for up to £100 million by way of a long term debenture issue.

It has a £60 million rolling development programme over the next three years. But it will have to pull out all the asset revaluation stops to ward off a predator. Its present conservative valuation method does not include dealing properties.

Broadside by Guinness

Mr James Gulliver's Argyle supermarkets group was yesterday accused of breaching the Takeover Code and "puffing" its share price as the bitter, four-month old battle for control of Distillers entered its final week.

The claims were made by Guinness, which is rivaling Argyle's £2.8 billion bid for Distillers.

Mortgage surge for societies

By Lawrence Lever

Strong demand for home loans is shown in the figures for last month from the Building Societies Association. The abolition of differentials and reductions in the mortgage interest rates meant that the societies promised loans worth £2.8 billion — the second highest monthly figure on record.

About 100,000 new mortgages were promised to homebuyers last month and provisional BSA estimates show that about 89,000 home loans were advanced, the highest number since last October. Total advances rose to £2.4 billion.

Net retail receipts of £657 million last month were the lowest for the year and more than £130 million down on the previous month. Mr Richard, secretary-general of the BSA, said yesterday that this was expected because of the third call on British Telecom shareholders.

Mr Weir added that the fall in retail funds was "more than compensated for by the increase in wholesale funding."

Docklands airport tipped to take off next autumn

By Claire Dobie and Judith Huntley

Work on a new airport in London's Docklands, just six miles from the City of London, is due to start within the next few days. The airport is expected to be operational next autumn.

Mr Roger Sainsbury, a director of John Mowlem, the contractor, said yesterday: "I am hopeful we will issue a construction notice next week."

Bulldozers will move onto the site, which lies between the Royal Albert and King George V docks, immediately the notice is issued.

The Stolport (short take off and landing) will eventually carry 1.2 million passengers, mostly businessmen travelling between London and various continental cities including Paris, Frankfurt and Brussels. It will also fly to Birmingham, Manchester and other domestic destinations.

The work will be carried out at a cost of £18 million by

John Mowlem, which will own the lease and also manage the airport once the building is completed.

The company is planning to bring passengers into the terminal and it is even possible that the Stolport will eventually be floated on the Stock Exchange, with Mowlem retaining majority control.

The main operator will be Brynmor Airways, of Plymouth, which plans to order six new propeller driven Dash 7 aircraft from Brynmor's former parent, de Havilland of Canada.

A number of other airlines have declared an interest in operating out of the Stolport. But helicopters have been banned because of noise levels. Development could be hampered by protestors from the Campaign Against the Airport, an offshoot of the Newham Dockland Forum.

Mrs Connie Hunt, the secretary and treasurer, claims

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The currency market looks for a victim

Nigel Lawson's bullish remarks on interest rates in the United States have, at least temporarily, given foreign exchange markets something to go for. At the time of the EMS realignment last weekend, the dollar looked relatively strong. But with markets now expecting the US to lead the next phase of world interest rate reductions — with a cut in the discount rate now clearly imminent — the dollar is looking the weakest of the main currencies.

Sterling rose 1½ cents against the US currency by the London close yesterday, and the mark and yen registered even stronger gains. In Washington, the Japanese finance minister made no response to calls by the British Chancellor for a further rise in the yen. The market's interpretation is that silence gives consent.

The pound began the week well, gaining from the general boost to European currencies given by the EMS realignment, but also from a strengthening in oil prices. The cut in British bank base rates had little impact on the currency markets, in a climate in which all main industrial countries were getting together to lower worldwide interest rates.

This half a percentage point cut in bank base rates is still not seen as enough by the money markets, though the Bank of England made a gesture of concern with high Sterling M3 figures by braking the decline in money market rates on Thursday. By Friday, it seemed to have come to the view that it had paid sufficient lip-service to the Sterling M3 target, and money market rates eased again. Three-month inter-bank rate fell to about 10½ per cent on Friday afternoon, clearly discounting a further half percentage point off bank base rates.

The gilt market benefited strongly all week from falling interest rates, and the Bank of England seized the opportunity to push out four tapets of £100 million each yesterday. The maturities ranged from 1990 up to 2016.

But there is still a great deal of uncertainty in the foreign exchange markets, and until they have digested the somewhat delphic utterances of finance ministers this past week, the direction of currency speculation will remain uncertain.

Passing the mortgage

A homegrown secondary mortgage market in Britain now looks set to become one of the fastest growing markets in the City, developed almost exclusively by outsiders who have spotted the opportunity.

Ironically, only a few months ago the established mortgage operators — building societies and banks — were arguing that the growth of such a market, akin to the securitized mortgage market in the United States, could never happen here. Even if no one else joins the current handful of

players the market could easily top £2 billion within the next 18 months.

So far it is developing in two ways. The first, pioneered by National Home Loans Corporation which was launched six months ago, simply involves the purchase by NHL of the home loan portfolios of customers who include local authorities, banks and insurance companies eager to move a relatively illiquid investment off their balance sheets. NHL takes over the full risk and administration of the mortgages and sometimes repackages groups of loans to sell on to other investors.

That is an early and somewhat unsophisticated stage in the market's development, but this week a subsidiary of Salomon Brothers entered the field with a plan to bundle mortgages into securities and sell them worldwide. The new company, Mortgage Corporation, aims to lend and securitize around £500 million this year and considerably more than that next year.

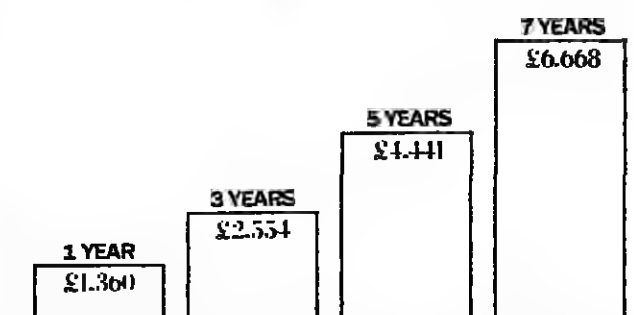
The sudden appearance of a secondary market reflects the intense interest in UK mortgages shown by investors from as far afield as Canada and Japan as well as others closer to home. It gives them a way of building up sterling exposures in a secure and profitable market without the need for a retail presence in Britain. At the same time it gives those institutions who have found access to the primary home loan market a way of divesting some of their exposure to make way for more primary lending.

For ordinary borrowers an active secondary market almost certainly means an even greater abundance of funds to borrow, but there are inevitable problems. To reassure borrowers the new market will have to develop guarantees that the responsibility for, say, setting interest rates and foreclosing on people who do not repay will remain with an identifiable lender and not be sold along with the underlying asset. Although rising, the number of foreclosures is still tiny and no one wants to see a new breed of ruthless investor entering the market who is willing to foreclose at the drop of a hat.

These fears were highlighted when Barclays canvassed the opinions of its borrowers on the sale of their mortgages and received an unequivocal thumbs down to the idea late last year.

The new market will also have to develop a system of rate fixing which borrowers trust. One is the old discretionary method which leaves the decision to the judgement of the lender. But another which could find favour would be to link the mortgage rate to a percentage above the London Interbank Offered Rate.

Our style is worlds apart.



*Source: Planned Savings. Offer to Bid, Income Reinvested 1, 3, 5, 7.

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Our style of international fund management is different. We buy the shares that we want wherever they may be, regardless of the established international capital weighting.

Our performance has benefited from some aggressive positions, at times over 40% in one geographical area.

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Oppenheimer International Growth Trust

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1801.59 (+7.29)
Dow Jones	
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	15326.38 (+122.81)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1784.21 (+25.64)
Amsterdam	299.9 (+1.5)
Sydney	1211.5 (+15.0)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	2194.5 (+29.5)
Brussels	
General	807.03 (-10.97)
Paris CAC	370.1 (-33.4)
Zurich	
SIX General	524.70 (same)

GOLD

London Fixing	
AM \$340.55	\$341.95
close \$341.25	\$341.75 (\$230.00-230.50)
New York	
Comex \$341.60	\$342.10

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:	
Vickers	520p (+10)
Pearl Hattersley	575p (+15)
M J Gossard	581p (+23)
Higgs and H	428p (+14)
J Mowlem	450p (+29)
Portals	524p (+24)
Stothert & Pitt	571p (+18)
Evered	238p (+10)
T1 Group	
Simon Eng	

CURRENCIES

London:		New York:	
£ \$1.4810		£ \$1.4810	
£ DM3.4063		£ DM2.3000	
£ Sfr2.8450		£ Index 118.7	
£ FF10.8446			
£ Yen253.91		ECU 0.632687	
£ Index 76.1		SDR 50.773911	

INTEREST RATES

London:		New York:	
Bank Base:	11%		
3-month Interbank n/a			
3-month eligible bills:	10-9%		
buying rate			
Prime Rate 9%			
Federal Funds 8 1/4%			
3-month Treasury Bills 5.57-5.95%			
30-year bonds 12 3/4-12 5/4%			

COMMODITIES

750-794	
809-039-5	
2770-2775	
2820-2825	
384	
Quota	

Month	Open
May	191
June	191
July	191
Aug	191
Sept	191
Oct	191
Nov	191
Dec	191
Jan	191
Feb	191
Mar	191

Month	Open
May	191
June	191
July	191
Aug	191
Sept	191
Oct	191
Nov	191
Dec	191
Jan	191
Feb	191
Mar	191

7.71p per kg lw	June	187
	July	185
and Wales	Aug	184
	Sept	184

[illegible]

[illegible]

IT

TEMPUS

Crumbs of comfort for Imperial losers

The denouement of the long drawn out battle for Imperial Group, which gives victory to Hanson Trust, has interesting implications for the share price performance of both companies.

United Biscuits shares closed 3p up on the day at 267p and Hanson's also rose, 4p to 184p.

Had the result been the other way both share prices could have been expected to fall - Hanson's because it was discounting victory and anticipating quick financial rewards to be won from Imperial, United Biscuits because a smaller company would have been taking over a larger one, allowing a small degree of initial dilution.

Hanson Trust's shares, although they have risen in the last few weeks, have been through a prolonged period of underperformance.

At 184p they are trading on a historic p/e ratio of 13 and a prospective p/e of 11 fully diluted, assuming pretax profits this year of £350 million.

The rating is not demanding for a company with Hanson's record and yesterday's share movement can be expected to accelerate. Hanson has always had a reputation for extracting quick benefits from its acquisitions.

With the Americans already resting Hanson on optimism after the SCM purchase - which is generally seen as a good buy - the addition of Imps will take the process further.

Whatever the questions raised during this bid about organic growth and the treadmill of growth by larger and larger acquisitions, Hanson's future looks secure for at least the next three years.

United Biscuits at least has the consolation prize of making a handsome £49 million profit on its 14.9 per cent stake in Imperial, more than enough to pay the costs of the battle, which should come under £20 million.

Imperial shares closed up 19p at 363p last night. Now that United Biscuits'

grand plan has failed, bid speculation may well emerge.

Dupont

Dupont was one of several engineering stocks in demand on the stock market yesterday. Its recovery from the recession had been widely appreciated but it announced that Midland Bank had converted its holding of preference shares, taken up five years ago in exchange for debt, into ordinary shares.

About 10 million shares, representing 18 per cent of the enlarged capital, were placed at 95p. In the market the share price rose 2p to 106p.

Dupont also announced increased profits of £5.3 million before tax for the year to January 31, against £2.44 million last year. Of the £2.9 million increase loss elimination accounted for £1.6 million.

The rest of the improvement reflects the good performance of the two plastics businesses, Swish curtain rails and Bridgtown foam mouldings. Vi-Spring, the bed company, also did well but there was a downturn in the castings and forging companies.

In addition there was good progress on the borrowings front, with gearing now below 14.5 per cent.

The shares were also supported by bid talk, which was rife in the sector, after F H Tomkins's bid on Thursday for Pegler-Hattersley. The rumour was that Williams Holdings, which failed in its bid to buy McKechnie Brothers, was now interested in Dupont, whose plastics interests would undoubtedly be attractive.

There were also question marks over the interest of J Saville Gordon, another Midlands company, which opted to maintain its shareholding in Dupont at 6 per cent by taking up shares in the placing. It all points to continuing activity in the sector.

United Scientific

Even in bull markets the rise in share prices is not indiscriminate. Not all stocks have been enjoying the boom.

United Scientific Holdings has been a dull performer - the share price stands at 145p compared with this year's high of 190p.

The long-awaited recovery in USH profits is unlikely to materialize in this financial year. The company's strategy is to build up long-term relationships with foreign governments, with increasing emphasis on non oil-producing countries. The acquisition of Soplem in France exemplifies this approach. The strategy is still very much in place.

To illustrate the difficult conditions under which the company labours it is not necessary to look any further than the still-to-be-signed Indonesian agreement. Potentially, this is a contract for about £250 million worth of armoured fighting vehicles for USH's Alvis subsidiary. A feature of the contract is that basic steel fabrication would take place in Indonesia while the high technology components would be shipped from Britain.

A joint venture contract like this works to the advantage of the purchasing government, by increasing employment opportunities for the local population, and to that of the equipment manufacturer, in cementing relationships with the purchaser. Unfortunately, many prospective purchasers of arms are the oil-producing nations which are feeling the pinch from the oil price slump. The requirement for these arms has not gone away, but contracts are being deferred.

Perhaps more serious is USH's difficulties with its American subsidiary. Lack of orders is not the problem. But the market has become extremely price competitive, and stemming losses which could cause the interim results to drop to near £3 million last year is a priority. The company is tackling this. Meanwhile, analysts have downgraded their expectations for the year to September 1986. Keith Hodgkinson, of L.Messel, the broker, is anticipating pretax profits for the year of £9 million, compared with £10.1 million.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Account finishes on a high note

The long hard fought battle between Hanson Trust and United Biscuits to gain control of Imps reached its climax when the Imps share price closed 16p higher at 356 as Hanson looked a likely winner.

Elsewhere cheaper money, hopes and the current state of mergers continued to keep share prices bubbling with the FT30 share index gaining 10.4 points to 1411.9 and the FTSE 100 share index up 3.8 at 1694.1 to end an eventful two week account.

Leading shares were largely neglected at the expense of many good features among second rate issues, stock shortage a factor behind many of the bigger rises which exceeded 30p in some cases.

Engineers remained excited by recent good results from the sector and the prospect of

continued merger speculation. Builders recorded many good features on the cheaper money trend.

Gilts rose another half a point on hopes that base rates would fall again after next Tuesday's OPEC meeting.

The Bank of England announced £400 million worth of new "tablets" after the official close.

Electricals were excited by rumours of a bid for STC from either Siemens or BTR. STC closed 40p higher at 158p.

British Telecom was also among the rumoured creditors but the company later denied the talk. But BT shares lost 10p to 258p up by fears of increased competition when the Mercury system begins next month.

Plessey at 226p and Racal 204p improved around 8p

more but GEC was unchanged at 198p. Engineering issues to score sharp rises included Evered at 324p up 24p on Thursday's bumper results. Pegler Hattersley at 575p and F H Tomkins 319p added 15p and 6p on the bid situation.

Takeover rumours stimulated Stothert & Pitt 22p higher at 238p. Metal Closures 159p up 15p and TI Group 16p to the good at 571p.

Recent good results prompted a 12p rise in Glynwed at 384p and Simon Engineering up 10p to 238p but Cookson lost another 12p to 508p on further consideration of Thursday's figures.

In builders, British Dredging lacked support at 84p down 6p but RMC with figures due soon gave up 6p to 625p.

Higgs and Hill at 591p reporting next Thursday advanced 23p to 591p while J Mowlem jumped 14p to 426p on last Thursday's statement. SGB Group slipped another 10p to 358p on fading takeover hopes.

Portals at 845p up 35p and William Baird 630p up 25p were others to benefit from recent good figures.

In food retailers ASDA-MFI climbed 8p to 154p after a favourable meeting of analysts.

Unigate attracted renewed bid speculation at 281p up 11p.

Unilever also did well at 1640p up 60p while Alpine Soft Drinks hardened 2.5p to 24.5p after press comments.

Stores receded after Thursday's rally with Burton at 312p, Storehouse 316p and Boots 267p between 6p and 12p lower.

Dupont put on 1.5p to 106p on the debenture issue and profits forecast.

Doubled earnings lifted Reabrook 6p to 80p while Ellis & Everard jumped 17p to 224p on talk of a substantial acquisition.

Standard Fireworks fell 8p to 137p on the agreed merger with M Y Dart.

Good Relations returned from suspension at 140p, down 36p after the aborted merger talks with Valin Pollen 10p lower at 205p.

Newcomer Lee International made an unexpectedly bright debut at 187p a premium of 7p. Many dealers had expected a 10p to 15p discount after adverse comments in the press.

In thin trading, Barton Transport at 240p, Courtney Pope 371p and WPP Holdings 535p claimed 25p to 50p on bid and growth prospects.

COMPANY NEWS

● **AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS:** Total dividend for 1985 2p (0.5p). Turnover £19.81 million (£15.56 million). Pretax profit £760,000 (£538,000). Earnings per share 9.7p (4.6p).

● **EVERED HOLDINGS:** Results for 1985. Dividend 2.25p (1.6p), making 3.5p (2.3p) for year. Figures in £ millions. Turnover 99.62 (83.35). Pretax profit 7.87 (3.44).

● **PORTALS HOLDINGS:** Results for 1985. Final dividend 14.5p (12p), making 23p (18.5p). Figures in £000. Group pretax profit £17,549 (£13,549).

● **RONALD MARTIN GROUP:** Final dividend 0.5p for 1985. Adjusted figures in £000. Pretax profit 904 (385). Earnings per share 7.4p (3.5p).

● **DARES ESTATES:** No dividend for 1985. Figures in £000. Turnover 6,674 (30,221) including Dares Garages sold in December. Pretax profit 12 (loss 1,816).

● **KALON GROUP:** Special interim dividend in lieu of final 0.6p for 1985. Figures in £000. Pretax profit 2,794 (£2,899). Earnings per share 1.4p (1.3p).

● **CROSVENOR GROUP:** Results for six months to December 31. Figures in £000. No interim dividend (2.25p). Pretax loss 187 (profit 449). Loss per share before extraordinary items 3.05p (earnings 4.64p). The board said that a decision on dividend should be deferred until results for the full year could be predicted more accurately.

● **SENIOR ENGINEERING GROUP:** Final dividend 0.87p, making 1.7p for 1985 (1.5p). Figures in £000. Profit before tax 5,183 (2,871). Company said that the results would have been even better, but there were significant losses in one British

company and in America. The effects of the miners strike were also felt in the light engineering division for most of the year.

● **MINICAPAC PROPERTIES:** Results for 1985. Dividend 12.1p (11p). Figures in £s. Net revenue before tax 399,056 (342,460). Corporation tax 157,177 (151,977). Earnings per share 49.98p (38.35p). The value of properties is £12.7 million (£9.7 million).

● **F & C PACIFIC INVESTMENT TRUST:** Results for year to January 31. Final dividend 0.9p plus 1p special dividend, making 2.30p (3.75p). Figures in £000. Total revenue 3,453 (4,707), net revenue before tax 2,276 (3,806). Earnings per share 2.61p (4.47p).

● **CLARKSON GOLD MINING:** Results for quarter to March 31. Figures in rand000. Profit before tax 2,033 (3,067 quarter ended December 31).

● **DEELRAAL GOLD MINING:** Quarter to March 31. Figures in rand000. Profit 24,550 (2,749) quarter to December 31.

● **DOORFONTEIN GOLD MINING:** Quarter to March 31. Figures in rand000. Profit before tax and state's share of profit 22,160 (28,916) quarter to December 31.

● **LIBANON GOLD MINING:** Quarter to March 31. Figures in rand000. Profit before tax and state's share of profit 30,604 (34,756) quarter to December 31.

● **FREDERICK COOPER:** Results for half year to January 31. No dividend (0.55p). Figures in £000. Pretax loss 647 (profit

225). Loss per share 7.97p (earnings 2.65p).

● **C E HEATH:** Company has acquired 20 per cent of Canada-Care Employee Benefit Consultants. There has been a close working relationship between the companies since 1981.

Heath says that acquisition gives it the opportunity to supplement existing income from Canada with additional quality earnings.

● **WILLIAMS HOLDINGS:** Provision for payments totalling almost £200,000 for former directors of J and H Jackson is shown in the annual report. The figure covers a £200,000 provision for payments to the former chairman of Jackson, Mr Philip White, who acts as a consultant to the company, and for loss-of-office compensation for "four or five other directors," a spokesman said yesterday.

● **BACON CO OF IRELAND:** Directors are in discussions with Hanley Meats Group and Castlebar Bacon with a view to establishing a commercial association.

● **BROWN BOYER KENT (HOLDINGS):** The chairman, Mr E Bielinski, tells shareholders in the annual report that the group began 1986 with a good order book and that prospects in all divisions are encouraging.

● **HOWDEN GROUP:** Company has issued circular about the acquisition of Western Design Corporation and Press Devices. The total initial consideration is \$12.8 million (£8.7 million), which has been paid in cash. Additional amounts may become payable during the next five years, depending on profits of the companies acquired. Group profits in local currency terms

are showing a satisfactory increase over last year but, because of the further strengthening of the pound on translation of results of overseas subsidiaries, pretax profits in sterling terms are running broadly in line with those for the year to April 30, 1985.

● **RICHARDS (LEICESTER):** Final dividend 2p, making 3p (nil) for 1985. Pretax profit £16,384 (loss £458,864). Earnings per share 10.1p (loss 20.9p). Exceptional costs related to redundancy payments. After-tax profit for year represented a significant improvement on recent years. But difficulties caused a loss in the foundry division in the second half, and a consequent shortfall against expectations for the group.

● **CATTLES (HOLDINGS):** Shopcheck Financial Services, the company's financial services division, has acquired the Provincial Lending Co for £141,441 cash.

● **FORD MOTOR CO:** Three-for-two stock split in the dividend. The quarterly cash dividend is increased by 18 per cent from 70c to 82.5c on the shares outstanding before the stock dividend distribution.

● **NZI CORPORATION:** Offer for Broadlands, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, NZI Finance, Australia, has closed. NZI Finance received acceptances for 85.83 per cent of the shares subject to the offer and, with market purchases, is entitled to 97.28 per cent of shares subject to the offer. NZI Finance will compulsorily acquire outstanding Broadlands shares.

● **TRIPLEVEST:** Results for year to February 28. Final dividend 5.375p, making

11.066p (9.352). Net revenue before tax £3,924,945 (£3,340,007).

● **WILLIAM BAIRD:** Final dividend 11.715p (10.5p), making 19.415p (17.5p) for year. Figures in £000. Profit before tax 14,551 (11,857). Earnings per ordinary share before extraordinary items 36.8p (47.5p).

● **QUILFIELD (INSPECTION SERVICES):** Dividend 1p, making 2p (1p) for 1985. Figures in £000. Pretax profit 911 (353). Earnings per share 7.1p (2.3p).

● **DOWDING & MILLS:** Figures in £000. Profit before tax for half year to December 31, 2,008 (1,781). Earnings per share 1.96p (1.67p).

● **RUBEROID:** Final dividend 6.4p, making 8.6p for 1985 (7.8p). Figures in £000. Profit before tax 7,072 (6,596). Earnings per share 28.92p (24.70p).

● **MOORGATE GROUP:** Dividend 1.4p. Figures in £000. Pretax profit for 1985, 440 (257). Earnings per share 5.4p (3.1p). Company has reached conditional agreement to acquire for about £1.65 million the capital of Money Marketing (Design).

● **RAYBECK:** No final dividend (0.5p for year). Figures in £000. Profit before tax 57 (1,165 loss).

● **LEC REFRIGERATION:** Final dividend 8.5p, making 12.5p for 1985 (12.5p). Figures in £000. Pretax profit 2,767 (3,353). Earnings per share 25.88p (36.41p).



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SAFEGUARDING: The Fund is supervised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and is a "wholly-owned" subsidiary of the Trustee, Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.

MANAGERS: Save & Prosper Securities Ltd, 100, Victoria Avenue, London EC2M 2JY. Telephone: 01-556 1711. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

A sorry story for savers

INVESTMENT

The 300,000 policyholders of United Kingdom Provident Institution received a nasty shock when they woke up on Monday to find their company was in difficulties.

The £1,700 million Salisbury-based mutual company, now being rescued by Friends' Provident, is in trouble over the valuation of some of its investments, most notably around £50 million of unquoted shares and oil exploration stocks in the United States.

The immediate result will be a suspension of bonus payments on the with-profit life and pensions contracts, with no bonus being paid in 1986 and deferment until the end of 1987.

This effectively makes it impossible for the company to carry on, as no investment adviser will place any new business with it - hence the merger with Friends' Provident.

But what of existing policyholders? Given that these are all savings type contracts, what should they do?

Much will depend on how long policyholders have been paying premiums and how near to maturity the contracts are. But one thing is clear - it will pay to wait at least another week before making a decision as announcements are expected from Friends' Provident about the future of the UKPI contracts, some of which are expected to be discontinued anyway.

Two points to bear in mind on the with-profit endowment policies are that long standing policyholders will be receiving Life Assurance Premium Relief (LAPR) on these contracts and the value of this may compensate for the reduction or loss of bonuses on the UKPI contracts.

Secondly, for policyholders in their fifties who have had the UKPI contracts for some time, the cost of replacing the life cover at this age could be substantial - and in some cases impossible if the policyholder's health has deteriorated over the period.

However, the situation for more recent policyholders of both life and pensions contracts is not so clear.

It may well pay to make the policies "paid up" and start again with a new company.

This means that no new money is invested in the UKPI contracts but policyholders will derive the benefits of the bonuses already attributed to the policies - and these cannot be taken away.

It is also worth bearing in mind that Friends' Provident may well make the UKPI life funds closed funds, which means they will take on no new business. With the overheads of staff and marketing costs gone, these closed funds could perform very well for policyholders.

"Fortunately we didn't have too many policyholders in UKPI," says investment adviser Stephen Lansdown of Bristol-based Hargreaves Lansdown.

"Depending on what emerges in the next week or so we are going to have to decide what to advise our clients."

"The life funds are going to have the problem of shrinkage for some time to come, and I think for those policyholders who have taken out UKPI

His clients mostly bought policies many years ago and will therefore incur substantial costs in obtaining new life cover.

"But we have decided not to put any new business into the UKPI contracts," he says.

He believes that more recent policyholders should probably make the policies paid up, but cautions against a hasty decision, recommending policyholders to wait and see what emerges from the merger with Friends' Provident.

Friends' Provident has confirmed that it will initially keep the UKPI life funds separate from its own but a merger with Friends' Provident life funds is a possibility, provided it can be done without detriment to Friends' Provident policyholders.

However, this is something of a no-win situation for UKPI policyholders, since if the life fund cannot be merged with Friends' Provident life fund without detriment to the

more than the temporary suspension of bonuses," says Mr Greener.

He also believes there might be something to be said for carrying on with the contracts if the UKPI life funds are made closed funds. "Some of the old Caledonian funds which are closed funds are doing frightfully well," he points out.

But the question which all life company investors must now be asking is whether it could happen elsewhere if it could happen to such a highly respected mutual company as United Kingdom Provident.

"Yes, I think it could," commented Stephen Lansdown. "I have been saying for some time now that bonus projections are unrealistically high."

Most life companies are projecting future bonuses forward at today's rates. Many experts have pointed out that today's bonus rates are historically high and with lower inflation it is not reasonable to suppose that investment returns will remain at today's high levels.

"I think there is an inherent danger in investment managers chasing today's high returns and it is quite possible that another company could get into similar difficulties," said Mr Greener.

Where does he recommend investors with new money to commit to place their cash?

"We are recommending Norwich Union, Scottish Widows, Scottish Equitable, Equitable Life and Clerical Medical & General, says Mr Greener."

Patrick McNamee takes a similar view. "I am sure there are other companies which could get into a similar situation. Many companies have spent a lot of money chasing new business - particularly on the unit-linked side."

And he points out that the pressure to keep up the investment performance is greater now than ever before. Fund managers, aware that their performance is being monitored, may well be tempted to take unwarranted risks.

He is going totally for unit-linked contracts where the investment performance can be seen in the quoted unit prices in the daily papers.

Lorna Bourke

'You are not likely to get a good return on your money'

policies relatively recently, they ought to consider making them paid up.

"I can't see that there will be much benefit to policyholders in staying. You are not likely to get much in the way of returns on your money."

However, he does point out that this advice does not apply for those who are holding policies due to mature within three to five years.

He says: "You might as well go on paying because you will lose life assurance premium relief if you discontinue and start with a new company, and the cost of getting the life cover in your fifties will outweigh the potential disadvantages of continuing to pay the premiums."

"If you go anywhere else it will cost you money."

He also points out that for many investors, the UKPI contract will not be their only policy, so the situation for some will not be quite so dire.

Pensions adviser Patrick McNamee of PM & A takes a cautious view. "I think most of my policyholders will just have to stick with it," he says.

Friends' Provident policyholders, then it does not say much for the investments in the UKPI fund and policyholders will not have much to look forward to.

John Greener of Richards Longstaff also counsels a "wait and see" approach.

He says: "We can't actually make a decision today. We are not advising people to do one thing or another until more details of the merger are known. In any case, it might not be possible to continue with some policies."

He is expecting the deposit administration pension contracts to be discontinued.

These are effectively fixed interest investments used by investors who have only a few years to go to retirement and therefore cannot afford to take chances in the equity market.

Richards Longstaff has quite a few long-standing with-profits policyholders, and because of the age of the policyholders and the loss of LAPR, will probably advise clients to continue paying the premiums.

"The LAPR will be worth

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"We are recommending Norwich Union, Scottish Widows, Scottish Equitable, Equitable Life and Clerical Medical & General, says Mr Greener."

Patrick McNamee takes a similar view. "I am sure there are other companies which could get into a similar situation. Many companies have spent a lot of money chasing new business - particularly on the unit-linked side."

And he points out that the pressure to keep up the investment performance is greater now than ever before. Fund managers, aware that their performance is being monitored, may well be tempted to take unwarranted risks.

He is going totally for unit-linked contracts where the investment performance can be seen in the quoted unit prices in the daily papers.

It may well pay to make the policies "paid up" and start again with a new company.

It may well pay to make the policies "paid up" and start again with a new company.

The GT Europe Fund was launched in 1982 and was the best performing Unit Trust of any kind in the U.K. over the three years to 1 February 1986. (Source: Money Management)

GT was the first to spot the dramatic changes in the German market and the first to be convinced of the fundamental values available in that economy.

Why is the time right for German investment?

GT believes that the long-term trend is still highly promising, and that Germany is an essential part of any portfolio. As a group, GT's policy has always been to take the longer view - to aim for consistent, solid growth over time, and as far as Germany is concerned, the time still seems right.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

But the GT Germany Fund, with its excellent track record, should offer investors the opportunity to profit from the continuing strength and stability of the German stock market.

You are invited to apply now. Fill in the coupon and send it to GT Unit Managers Ltd, FREEPOST, London EC2B 2DL or telephone 01-626 9431.

Dealing Monday - Friday 09.30 - 17.00.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The aim of the GT Germany Fund is long term capital growth. The fund is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and qualifies as a "wider range" investment under the Trust Investments Act 1961. Trustees: Liverpool, Bank Plc.

A contract note will be issued on receipt of your application and a certificate will normally be sent within six weeks.

An initial charge of 5.25% (equivalent to 5% of the offer price) is included in the price of units and an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the fund is allowed for in the quoted yield. Commission is paid to qualified intermediaries at initial charge (rates available on request). The offer price of units is 9.4. No was 10.00.

Estimated gross current yield is 11% - Managers' reports on the fund will be issued on 26th May and 26th November each year. Income will be distributed annually net of basic rate tax on 26th November.

Units can be sold back at any time at the bid price ruling on receipt of your order, and payment will normally be made in 7 days on receipt of your renounced certificate.

Prices and yields are quoted daily in the national press.

The Managers are GT Unit Managers Ltd, Members of the Unit Trust Association. Not applicable to Eire.

The GT Unit Managers Ltd, FREEPOST, London EC2B 2DL.

(This stamp required)

I/We wish to invest £ in the GT Germany Fund (minimum £500) at the price ruling on the day you receive this application.

I am/We are over 18. Cheques should be made payable to GT Unit Managers Ltd.

I/We enclose a cheque for the amount to be invested.

Tick box if dividends are to be reinvested. ☐

If you would like details of how to invest by regular monthly saving please tick the box. ☐

Signature: (In the case of joint applications all must sign and provide names and addresses on a separate sheet.)

Full Forenames: BLACK PETER Please state Mr, Mrs, Miss or Mx.

Surname: _____

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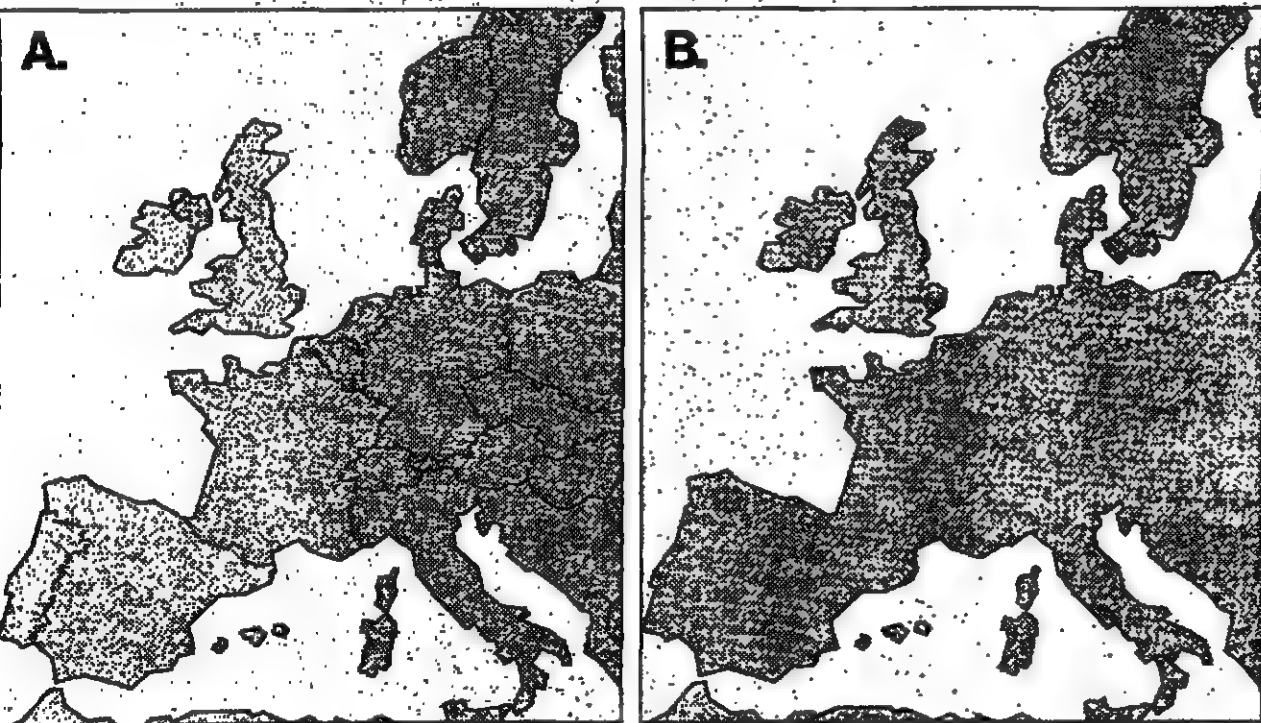
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GT Germany Fund

REGD IN ENGLAND NO. 9867



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A patch-work dominated by restrictive borders?

Or an open area where one can move around freely?

Yes, 'A' is how it really is.

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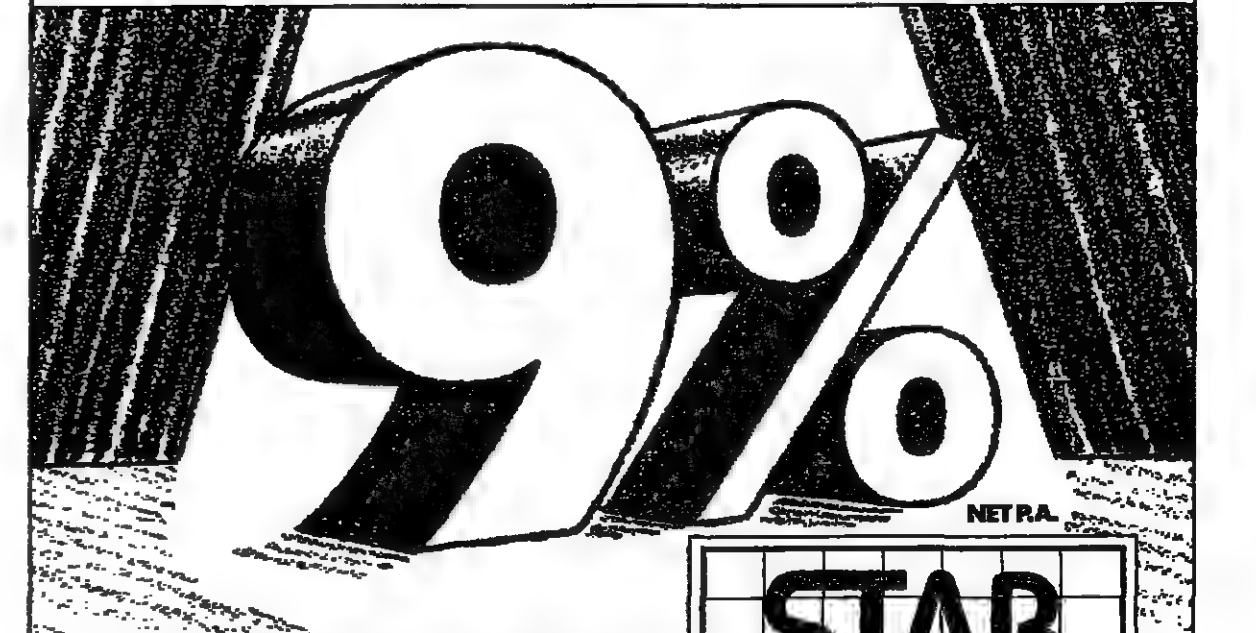
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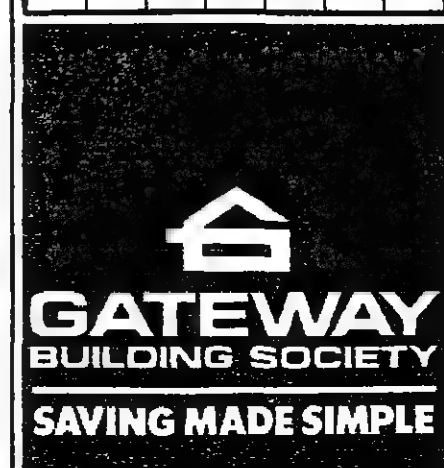
With the new Gateway Star 60 Account, your money earns extra high interest but never gets hopelessly tied up.

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Gateway Building Society, Durrington Lane, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 2QH.



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High interest AND instant access to your investment, at any time, without penalty. That's the simple, no-strings promise of Moneyspinner Plus.

The minimum investment is £500 and a balance of £20,000 or more earns the new highest rate level of 8.80% net p.a. — higher than you can get from any other major building society! Interest is added annually in October or you can receive it as monthly income.

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AMOUNT INVESTED	INTEREST PAID	GROSS P.A.T
£500 or more	8.05%	11.34%
£5,000 or more	8.30%	11.69%
£10,000 or more	8.55%	12.04%
NEW £20,000 or more	8.80%	12.39%

*Equivalent yield for basic rate taxpayers.
*The rate may vary

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Northern Rock House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4PL. Tel: 091-285 7191.
City of London Office:
Stone House, 128/140 Bishopsgate EC2M 4HX. Telephone: 01-247 6861.
Scottish Office: 27 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DN. Telephone: 031-226 3401.

TO: Mike McCordle,
Northern Rock Building Society, FREEPOST,
Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1BR.

I/We enclose cheque for £
to be invested in Moneyspinner Plus.

(Please tick)

☐ Interest to be added annually to the account.

☐ Interest to be paid monthly.

Please confirm the application.
Meanwhile, my investment is to start earning interest upon receipt.

FULL NAME/S:

ADDRESS

POST CODE

SIGNATURE/S

DATE

T15

Member of the Building Societies Association.
Authorised for investment by trustees. Branches and Agents throughout the UK. Assets exceed £1,500 million.

Now it pays to shop around

SAVINGS

Cuts in bank base and home loan rates are good news for borrowers — overdrafts now cost 14 to 16 per cent and home loan rates are down to 11.75 to 12 per cent.

But it is not so good for savers. However, it is still possible to get 9.8 per cent net of basic rate tax from your building society account — if you shop around. The table shows which societies are offering the best rates. The Blackheath is paying the top rate of 9.8 per cent but requires you to invest £10,000.

However, investors with smaller sums can still get a handsome return. Guardian, Aid to Thrift, Mornington, Essex Equitable, and Market Harborough have no minimum investment and are paying 9 per cent or more.

Even if you do not want to deal with your investments by post, the Cheltenham & Gloucester, with branches all over Britain is paying a generous 8.75 per cent on its Premier Income account for as little as £1,000.

For the basic rate taxpayer the building societies offer the best after-tax return. But with the prospect of further cuts in base rates, investors — and particularly those paying higher rate tax — should be looking at locking their money into something like National Savings certificates, now paying 7.85 per cent tax-free.

The return is not quite so attractive for the basic rate taxpayer as the 9 or so you can get on a building society account but it has the merit of being a fixed return — useful in the face of falling interest rates.

A 40 per cent taxpayer, for example, will have a further tax liability on a building society account paying on average around 8.5 per cent which brings the after-tax return down to 7.1 per cent — less than the return from savings certificates and quite likely to come down still further if there is another cut in bank base rates.

If you are a higher rate taxpayer and have not got

your full quota of £5,000 worth of 31st issue, don't delay. There is every chance that another reduction in interest rates will precipitate the withdrawal of the current issue.

Similarly, it is worth signing up for yearly plan if you pay higher rate tax. The return is 8.19 per cent tax-free and the maximum investment is £200 a month. It is a one-year regular savings scheme which converts into a four-year savings certificate. Here too the rate is fixed at the level at which you sign up — but it could be reduced for future investors, so don't miss the opportunity.

Finally, for the non-taxpayer, the National Savings Bank investment account remains the only onshore investment allowed to pay interest without deduction of tax and is therefore the only suitable investment vehicle. It is paying 11.5 per cent.



LB

BUILDING SOCIETY BEST BUYS

Account	Type	Net rate	True rate	Minimum investment	Other conditions
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.80	10.13	10,000	A A
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.80	10.04	10,000	F L A
Blackheath	Prudential Shares	9.65	10.00	5,000	
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.65	9.87		
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.65	9.78	5,000	A A
Blackheath	Kent Shares	9.55	9.78	10,000	A A
Blackheath	Kent Shares	9.50	9.73	10,000	A A
Blackheath	Magnum Shares	9.50	9.73	30,000	A A
Mornington	Share	9.35	9.57	10,000	P A A
Kent Reliance	Kent Shares	9.30	9.52	2,500	A A
Clay Cross Benefit	Share	9.25	9.45	5,000	A A
Mornington	Share	9.25	9.46	2,000	A A
Peddington	7-Day Notice	9.50	9.73	100	C J A A
St Pancras	High Yield Shares	9.50	9.73	250	A A
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.25	9.46	250	A A
Blackheath	Extra Int Shares	9.25	9.46		A A
Aid To Thrift	Share	9.20	9.41	0	A N L
Mornington	Share	9.10	9.31	0	L
Essex Equitable	Extra Shares	9.00	9.28	0	
Market Harborough	Time Shares	9.00	9.28	0	
Cheltenham & Gloucester	Premier Income	8.75	9.11	1,000	R S T
Metropol	Super Saver	8.75	9.11		
Metropol	Super Shares 2	8.75	9.11		
Standard	Super Gold	8.75	9.11	15,000	
City of London	Capital City Gold	8.50	8.90	2,500	
Frome Selwood	14-day notice	8.50	8.79	1,000	
Boston	Extraordinary Share	8.50	8.66	2,000	
Harrow	7-day	8.50	8.66	500	
Tynemouth	Blue Chip	8.50	8.66	1,000	

Source: Building Society Choices — published by MoneyGuides, Riverside House, Rastick, Suffolk IP30 0SF (tel 04493 287). Yearly subscription £10.95, single monthly issue £2.50, weekly issue on application.

KEY TO OTHER CONDITIONS

Little notice, large amounts
A Old rates — new rates (and timing) not yet known
P True rate 1.00% lower from May 1
I Rate lower from May 1 — amount not yet known
L A month's notice if balance falls below figure in previous column
O Rate 0.50% lower from April 15

P Rate 0.75% net lower from April 15
Q Rate 1.00% net lower from April 15
R You cannot withdraw in first 6 months
S Minimum addition £1,000
T Three months' notice if balance falls below figure in previous column

IT'S YOUR LIFE

London Life Income Selector

HOW TO STRIKE YOUR OWN BALANCE OF INCOME AND CAPITAL GROWTH — AT UP TO 15.5% p.a.*

The Selector is simplicity itself. You select the balance between capital growth and income within one Plan to suit your specific needs. You select the term of investment — from as little as 5 years up to 9 years. You select the frequency of the income payments. And there is no medical evidence called for.

trained to provide a particularly high standard of advice and service to policyholders. That all adds up to a very attractive proposition. If you would like to find out how attractive, fill in and return the coupon below. **ACT NOW** — These terms may be withdrawn at any time without prior notice.

Example of a male aged 65, a 30% taxpayer, investing £10,000 over 5 years.

Selected Net Annual Income	£ 0	£500	£700	£900
Maturity Value**	£16,783	£13,175	£11,692	£10,177
Projected net yield p.a.	11.0%	10.26%	9.85%	9.35%

*The equivalent gross yield is 15.5% p.a.
**These values assume that London Life's current bonus rates are maintained.
***Minimum investment — £2,500

To: New Business Department, The London Life Association Limited, Freeport 100 Temple Street, Bristol BS1 6YJ (no stamp required).

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Name

Address

Postcode

Date of Birth

Are you a London Life policyholder already? Yes/No

Tel. Nos. Business

Home

Delete as applicable.

(Alternatively, if you prefer, you can call Carole Woodley or Sally Hill on 0800-717111 — free of charge, to discuss your requirements personally.)



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As the Sunday Telegraph said recently, "Capel-Cure Myers has proved itself to be one of the very best stockbrokers for dealing with private clients..."

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Handwritten note: "Handwritten note: 15.5% p.a."

FAMILY MONEY/3

Pay the price for peace of mind

Buying a house that turns out to be half falling down is everybody's nightmare. **Prison Goldsmith** takes a look at how to avoid the pitfalls.

PROPERTY

"A simple mortgage valuation is made solely for the building society or bank lending the money and should not tell the buyer into a false sense of security," warns a new leaflet produced by the people who do the surveys.

Mortgage Valuations Explained points out that a valuation is not a survey and "no legal responsibility to the borrower or any other person will be implied or accepted by the valuer or the lender," says the leaflet from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers.

Not so long ago the buyer would have paid for a valuation but would not have been shown a copy of the report by the building society. But now building societies routinely give copies of valuations to prospective house buyers. And it may make them think that they have a professional's seal of approval on the property.

If the advance is for 100 per cent of the purchase price of the house then the report will be telling the building society if the house is worth that much. But if the borrower only wants to raise say £20,000 on a £80,000 house then the report will only be investigating if there is £20,000 worth of security in the property.

If a buyer wants a better idea of the worth of a house he or she should opt for a house buyer's report or a full structural survey. If the survey shows any major defects the buyer can use this as a lever to negotiate a reduction in the price of the house if he is not deterred from buying it altogether.

A house buyer's report is halfway between a simple valuation and a full structural survey. The surveyor checks the wiring, plumbing and the



Confusion in buyer's market...go to professionals for best investment

basic structure of the house but he will not take up the floorboards or burrow into the roof cavity.

Paying for this extra service brings some come-back on the surveyor. But house buyers who have relied on the basic valuation and have bought a house in poor condition and subsequently tried to sue the surveyor have lost.

Bill Taylor of RICS says: "In Stevenson versus the Nationwide the buyer chose the cheapest option with all the exclusion clauses. He was offered a choice but he chose the cheapest and he got what he paid for, which was very little."

"I know people who spend more money inspecting a motor car than they would spend on a house even though it costs ten times as much. It is the biggest purchase most people make. They should take professional advice."

But even a house buyer's report will not give you a legal come-back for any defects which appear later. The survey is less complete than the full structural survey and thus

gives you less protection. But you will have a case against the surveyor if he misses anything which is supposed to be covered in the house buyer's report.

Anyone considering buying a large or old house, which is likely to have a major defect or is far from standard should have a full structural survey.

Most major building societies now offer a standard

Cost of building society valuations and house buyer's reports

Purchase price	valuation house buyer's report	£	£
15,000	30	60	
20,000	35	70	
25,000	40	105	
30,000	45	115	
40,000	50	125	
50,000	55	140	
60,000	60	155	
75,000	65	175	

The cost is subject to 15 per cent VAT and £2 administration charge. Source: Halifax Building Society

valuation or house buyer's report. But a full structural survey will tend to be a narrative report rather than a question and answer form — and the cost will have to be negotiated with the surveyor.

A basic valuation, which building societies are forced by law to undertake, will cost about £50 for a £40,000 house with a house buyer's report costing £125 and a full structural survey about £200-£300.

House buyers in the north are much more reluctant to have a full structural survey than those in the south (except in Manchester for some reason), but the intermediate house buyer's report introduced nearly five years ago now accounts for about 60 per cent of the Halifax's buyers with 30 per cent relying on the valuation report and 10 per cent taking a full survey.

A valuation would not mention a crack in a garage wall as this would not affect the value of the house although it might cost quite a bit to repair — and the house buyer might like to know about it. That would be covered by a house buyer's

report, but details about cracked bathroom tiles and rotten floorboards under fitted carpets would only be revealed by a full structural survey.

Joe Harley, a surveyor of Bristol, said young first-time buyers often took the attitude that if a valuation was good enough for the building society then it was good enough for them without realizing the limited function of the report. They also, he said, tend to forget that the money they are borrowing to buy the property is their money and the property is their responsibility.

The surveyors hope the leaflet will be given to buyers before they even fill out the mortgage application form. They must hope, naturally, that more buyers will use them to undertake surveys and they will avoid the wrangles which result when people believe they are getting more than they are.

International Investment Consultants Ltd

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International Investment Consultants Ltd, BIA's UK representatives, can provide details to investors and professional advisers.

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There's one word that's common to most of Europe at the moment.

Profits. Because with European markets rising 39%* on average last year, there's no mistaking the potential.

And now, Save & Prosper (one of Britain's largest unit trust groups) believe the time is right to bring you a new interpretation of the European theme.

Europe. With a higher safety factor. Here's why.

A FEW WORDS ON WHY YOU SHOULD INVEST.

All the signs in Europe are adding up to excellent long-term growth prospects.

Underdeveloped stock markets that are now attracting more and more investors both domestic and foreign — and, despite last year's gains, are still cheap compared with other major markets.

Improving economies with inflation and interest rates under control.

Increasing productivity.

And company profits on their way up — and now helped by lower oil prices.

There's every chance of excellent returns.

But these stock markets are relatively small. (Even Germany, the largest economy in Europe, has a stock market only

one third the size of Britain.) And small markets can be volatile — which is why our experts are now recommending a new investment mix.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

Our new fund will invest primarily in the major markets of Continental Europe in high-yielding equities (mainly of larger companies), bonds and convertibles.

A mix that is different from most other European funds. Because it still aims for high growth. But also includes the high-yielding equities and fixed interest content for income — and, as importantly, for a degree of safety which we believe is sensible in these smaller markets.

And we ought to know. As the first unit trust group to launch a European fund 22 years ago, we've had plenty of experience in getting the best out of Europe.

FIXED PRICE OFFER UNTIL 2nd MAY (BELLE...BIEN...WUNDERBAR...)

You can invest in the new European Income & Growth Fund from £250 or from £20 a month — and until 2nd May we'll be holding the price of units to 50p.

Just complete the coupon or talk to your professional adviser.

You should remember that the price of units and income from them can go down as well as up.

But we believe with this new European investment mix, the signs are all good. In anyone's language.

To: Save & Prosper Securities Ltd, FREEPOST, Romford RM1 1BR.
Telephone: Free Moneyline 0800 222 1011. Fax 041 281 4

First Name(s) _____
Surname (Mr/Ms/Ms) _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Existing Account No. (if any) _____
Date _____
Signature _____

I wish to invest £ _____ (minimum £250 initially, £100 subsequently) in Save & Prosper European Income & Growth Fund at the fixed offer price of 50p per unit for applications received by 2nd May 1986, and subsequently at the offer price per unit prevailing on the day of receipt of my application.

I enclose a cheque made payable to Save & Prosper Securities Limited, I am over 18. I warrant the distribution of income to be reinvested in the purchase of further units.

*Notes of one with income to be paid direct to you.

Details of our details of saving from £20 a month.

DETAILS YOU NEED TO KNOW

OBJECTIVE: To provide a portfolio of higher-yielding securities invested in Continental Europe.

PRICES AND YIELD: Units 2nd May 1986 the offer price of units will be fixed at 50p and the estimated gross starting price is 55p p.a. Prices and the yield will be quoted daily in leading national papers.

REDEMPTION IN UNITS: Units may be bought or sold monthly on any working day. Confirmation normally will be issued within 14 days. When units are sold back to the Managers, payment is normally made within 7 days of our receiving redemption certificates.

NET INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS: 15th March and 15th September each year.

CHARGES: Initial charge 5.25% plus a trailing commission not exceeding the lower of 1% or 1.25p per unit, which is applied to the offer price of units. Subsequent charges (all rates indicated on request) will be paid to

NEW LAUNCH EUROPEAN INCOME & GROWTH FUND



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14/08/84

authorised professional advisers. Annual charge: 1% of the value of the Fund plus VAT (with a permitted maximum of 1.75% plus VAT — subject to 3 months notice). This is deducted from the Fund's assets to meet Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees.

INVESTMENT POWERS: Under the Trust Deed the Managers may purchase and write traded options, subject to instructions laid down by the Department of Trade & Industry.

SAFEGUARDS: The Fund is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade & Industry and is a 'wider-range' investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Trustee: Bank of Scotland.

MANAGERS: Save & Prosper Securities Limited, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2DY. Telephone: 01-585 1717. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

*Capital International European Index, adjusted for currency, 1.1.85 to 31.12.85



A dark day: Ann Mallalieu lost her claim that her sombre barrister's outfit was tax-deductible

How clothes fit the bill

ALLOWANCES

The opportunity to enhance your wardrobe as a perk to your job is attractive, and it is surprising that more individuals do not take advantage of the income tax allowances.

The Inland Revenue has a number of allowances that have been agreed over the years, often negotiated with the unions. For example, building workers such as joiners and carpenters can claim £75 a year, stonemasons £55, and carders and overlookers in the textile industry £55. A lace maker is permitted £30 and a railway wagon repairer £70.

The highest allowance is £110 for seamen carpenters on passenger lines.

It is an extension of this principle that is now attracting higher rate taxpayers and companies looking to enhance remuneration packages without passing on all the tax liability to the employee.

There are two basic approaches adopted by the Revenue. For employees of a company, taxed under Schedule E, the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, section 189, states that if an employee is obliged to "expend money wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of

the said duties, there may be deducted from the emoluments to be assessed the expenses so necessarily incurred and defrayed".

The addition of the term "necessity" makes it harder for employees to make claims than the self-employed and, of course, the rule applies to all expenses, not just expenditure on clothes.

For a fairly wide range of industries, the Revenue has agreed to accept what are termed "consolidated allowances". This is where staff are given a flat rate deduction from their tax liabilities to compensate them for the upkeep of their working clothes, as the examples given illustrate.

The Revenue will permit other cases to be settled on a personal basis by the individual where the article of clothing is distinctive, such as a badge or insignia affixed.

The more recent development has been where a company offers "finance" clothing for an employee, and then arranges to lease it to the member of staff.

For tax purposes, the Revenue says the liability is the difference between the sum paid for the suit and the higher of either the market value at the date of transfer or the market value of the asset when

first loaned as a benefit, less any sums paid by the employee during the leasing period which have been taxed.

For instance, if a suit at a purchase value of £100 is bought by the company and the staff member pays £20 a year over three years for the use of it, the employee pays £60 and is liable for tax at the end of the time (when the company simply gives over the suit) on £40. The tax inspector takes into account the higher of the two figures.

Naturally other benefits than clothing can be treated, but if it is an appreciating

Company pays for tailor-made suits

asset, such as a flat for the employee, there will be a liability for tax at the higher market value without any allowance permitted for tax paid previously on the benefit.

Self-employed, assessed under Schedule D, came under the legal eye, as clothing was the specific issue in the court case of *Mallalieu v. Drummond*.

Ann Mallalieu, a barrister, claimed her black court clothes were purchased only to comply with tradition at the Bar. The Court of Appeal ruled in her favour in Decem-

ber 1982, but the judgment was overturned by the House of Lords in July 1983.

Lord Brightman said the Revenue was entitled to conclude that such clothes were professional and personal, but not exclusively the former.

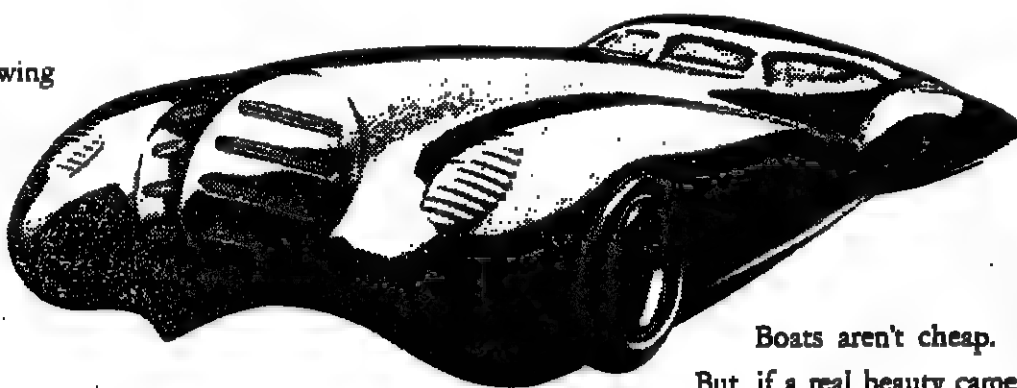
If Miss Mallalieu had won, it would have been open for every self-employed person to set clothing costs against income so long as he or she reserved the clothes strictly for work.

The Revenue says that for a claim to be allowed there must not be duality of purpose. Thus, it allows claims for the special clothing of professional cricketers, and, of course, clowns.

Several leading clothing retailers have schemes for companies to pay for employees' tailor-made clothes and for the company to finance the transaction. One London firm is Burlington with shops both at 9 Savile Row (trading as Anthony J. Hewitt) and at 213 City Road.

More would probably participate in such leasing arrangements if the schemes became better known and if companies had enough staff to justify the paperwork. Such benefits become taxable only when employees earn more than £8,500. CG

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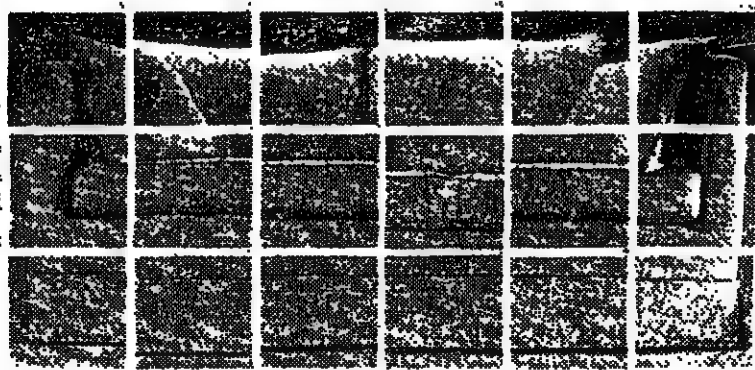
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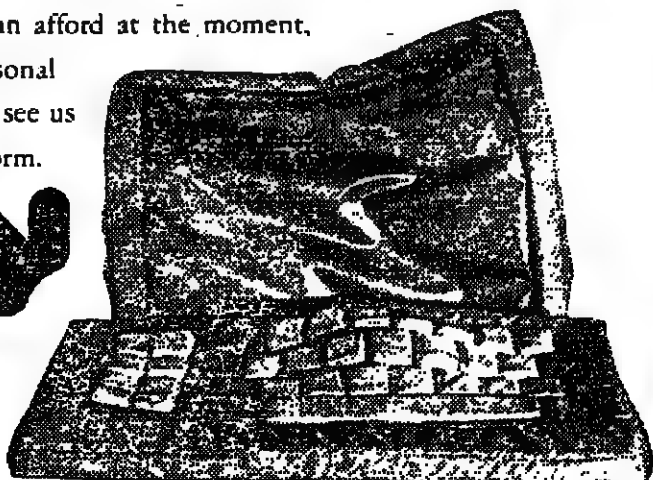
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The protection an investor can expect

Hardly a week passes these days without further developments in the structure of the self-regulatory regime which is supposed to be in place and running by January 1, next year.

This week confused followers of the comings and goings of the so-called self-regulatory organizations (SROs) have had to come to grips with yet another acronym - IBRO.

This stands for the Regulatory Organization for Investment Brokers, Managers and Dealers, and is born out of a union between two SROs, reducing the number of potential SROs to six. The two SROs merging are NASDIM, the National Association of Dealers and Investment Managers, and LUTIRO, the Life and Unit Trust Intermediaries Regulatory Organization.

Amid all the confusion of new and disappearing names, what is actually happening in the context of specific measures to protect investors against fraud and insolvency of investment businesses, authorized or otherwise?

Lawyers acting for the Securities and Investments Board are poring over the details of a compensation scheme which the board is setting up to protect investors who lose money as a result of the insolvency of a business authorized under the new regulatory framework.

The proposed scheme would provide compensation up to £30,000 per customer from a central fund which would be set up through levies from investment businesses whose customers qualify for compensation.

It has not yet been decided whether, within the £30,000 limit, claims would be met in full, or whether in fact claims would be met up to a percentage, say 90 per cent, with £30,000 as the maximum.

The idea is that only individual private investors will qualify for compensation. The fund will not, for instance, be used to compensate professional customers or other investment businesses.

The scheme will, subject to the exceptions mentioned below, apply to all investment businesses which seek the authorization required under the Financial Services Bill directly from the SIB.

It will also be open to any SRO which wants to participate in it. Should an SRO not want to join SIB's scheme, it must have one of its own which provides protection of at least an equivalent standard to customers of its member firms.

It is worth noting that the protection given by the intended scheme is much better than that given to individuals in the case of the collapse of, say, a bank or building society, both of which events fall outside the scheme's scope.

Under the Banking Act 1979, the maximum compensation available where a bank or licensed deposit taker collapses is only £7,500. This applies to personal deposits, the precise rule being that you qualify for compensation of 75 per cent of deposits up to £10,000. If you had more than £10,000, you are confined nevertheless to 75 per cent of the £10,000 ceiling, in other words to £7,500.

Joint depositors are treated as having separate deposits corresponding to their individual beneficial interests in the relevant accounts.

Excluded from this compensation scheme are the FSB, National Savings and Channel Islands and Isle of Man banks.

The building societies, according to the Building Societies Bill, were going to provide a compensation scheme which would provide only the same level of compensation as the banks. Under present voluntary arrangements, they currently provide a higher level - 90 per cent of deposits up to £10,000.

However, in the committee stage of the Bill there was staunch opposition to the proposed reduction in compensation levels, and the Government said it would be prepared to increase the cover under the investment protection scheme to 90 per cent on amounts of up to £10,000, for as long as the limits in the new legislation on societies' non-traditional lending activities remained in force.

Insurance companies will also fall outside the scope of the SIB compensation scheme as the Policyholders Protection Act 1975 comes into play here.

This applies only to private policyholders, with policies effected with UK-authorized insurance companies. Friendly society policies and Lloyd's syndicate policies are excluded.

If an insurer collapses, the Policyholders Protection Board will pay out in full on all proven claims arising out of the insurance of compulsory risks, such as motor

False claims are criminal offences

Insurance against injuries to third parties.

With regard to other forms of insurance, non-compulsory insurance in effect, the board will pay out on 90 per cent of the claim. For example, if you are burgled, claim on your household policy and find the insurer is unable to meet its liabilities, the board will pay out 90 per cent of your proven claim. You will not, however, get a refund of any unused premiums.

In the case of long-term insurance such as a life insurance policy, the board, wherever possible, will secure continuity of benefits at 90 per cent or must pay the policyholder 90 per cent of the value of the policy at the time of the winding-up of the insurer. If you have a policy which has not been running for long you will have to balance the likely low surrender value with getting only 90 per cent of the benefits.

So, the way things are going it appears that between them the SIB and the various outside schemes established under primary legislation will provide a measure of compensation for investors, but rarely a full indemnity.

There remains the problem of investors being duped by companies falsely claiming to be authorized. Such companies commit a criminal offence if they do this, and recent amendments to the Financial Services Bill give the SIB the power and, in fact the duty, to carry out investigations and prosecutions of such offences as falsely claiming to be an authorized vehicle.

Lawrence Lever

Personal Loans

Spring in Europe to prosper

11

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FAMILY MONEY/5

Saving in Europe to Prosper

Not everyone can afford to totally forsake income in favour of capital growth; however, sensible investors may be in terms of the relative tax treatment of profits vis-à-vis income. A compromise is an income and growth unit trust and the latest to be launched — Savis & Prosper's European Income & Growth Fund — specialises in the fashionable Europe. "After the very strongly rising European markets of the last year, we believe the time is now appropriate to take a significantly different approach to investment in Europe," says S&P's John Manser. The fund will be invested 55 per cent in equities and 40 per cent in convertibles and bonds. It will have 25 per cent in West Germany, 22 per cent in France, 15 per cent in Holland and 8 per cent in Belgium and elsewhere. It will not, as a matter of policy, have any money in the UK. In addition, the currency risk will be hedged. "Convertible markets in Europe are still in the infancy with consequent tremendous scope for development," says Mr Manser. "The return on fixed interest investments in most European countries is significantly in excess of their current levels of inflation and, finally, there is a strong and growing awareness among European companies of their shareholders' desire for income." What is S&P's investment track record like? In the short term it has not exactly sparkled. During the three months to March 1, its funds managed to outperform the average in only two sectors out of 17. However, perhaps this one will go well for S&P. The fund's gross estimated starting yield will be 5.5 per cent and the minimum investment will be £250.

Cost of crime

If you are wondering why your household contents insurance premiums are rocketing, look no further than the latest statistics from the Association of British Insurers. During 1985, theft from people's houses cost the insurance companies £334.5 million. "With around 1,000 domestic theft claims every day, no one can afford to be complacent. Insurance can pay to replace the items stolen but can never compensate for the emotional upset caused to the victims of burglary," said Roger Bardell, chief executive of the Association of British Insurers.

Tax attack

The Chancellor opened a hornet's nest with the publication of his Green Paper on taxation reform. The latest critic to add his weight to the growing pile of protests is Christopher Johnson, Lloyd's Bank's economist. He rejects the proposals for transferable allowances between husband and wife and goes for the option proposed in the 1980 Green Paper. Abolition of the married man's allowance, says Mr Johnson, would yield £3,700 million, equivalent to 25 a week on child benefit, or 3p off the basic rate of tax, or a 15 per cent increase in personal tax allowances. "This would help one-earner couples with children and single parents," he points out. "It would not discriminate between



members of households, or between one household and another in favour of married couples, nor would it discriminate against women going out to work."

Confident Colonial

When equity markets are booming the one question on everyone's lips is: "When is it going to end?" The quarterly review of investment managers Foreign and Colonial appears to take a reasonably confident view of the UK stock market, although it recommends only an average weighting. "The stimulus of a buoyant world economy, lower oil prices and a competitive exchange rate have contributed to an extremely strong equity market," the review says. "Industrial profits growth is expected to accelerate in 1986 to 15 per cent a year from 9 per cent last year and dividends should continue their 12 per cent growth. Takeover activity continues to help bid up financial asset prices."

Foreign and Colonial is, however, far more confident about Japanese shares, recommending an average weighting in them or higher. The review says: "Long-term growth remains in the domestic economy. The strength of the yen is largely discounted in the export stocks and a policy of gradual accumulation of this sector should be pursued."

It's in the book

Where can I get a good book which will explain some of the complexities of money and investment? This is perhaps one of the commonest cries from Times readers. The problem is that apart from basic principles, most books on money are out of date as soon as they are written. However, the latest addition to the money library — The Family Money Book from LBC's Douglas Moffitt — is good on basic principles, but not so good on the practicalities. For example, it has a very good explanation of how to obtain income from your property if you come into the over-70 age bracket. The answer is a home annuity and the explanation of how this works is clear and easy to understand. But the book does not tell you at the end of the section where you can go for advice on home annuities, nor who markets them. It is still worth getting hold of a copy, though, just for the basics.

The book is published by Dent and is

available through bookshops or by mail order at £3.95 in the shops or £4.50 by post. Write to LBC Radio, PO Box 261, London EC4P 4LP.

Opening up

The banks have started something with their Saturday opening — because the Greenwich Building Society is on to it and is opening on Saturday afternoons too. From today the Lewisham High Street branch in south-east London will be open from 9 am right through to 3 pm. "This gives customers the chance to have a little extra sleep on Saturday morning," says Frank Ellis of the Greenwich.

Duty-free Darts

The announcement that Barclaycard's Darts project is to go live at Terminal Four conjures up images of an enterprising new scheme to keep airline passengers happy while waiting for their delayed flight. What better than a game of darts and a pint? However, it turns out to be a yet another acronym — Darts means Data Capture and Authorization Retail Transaction Service. In practice you will now be able to go through the checkout at the duty-free shops operated by Alders International at the new Terminal Four at Heathrow, and instead of standing in the queue while the person in front attempts to pay with Italian lire, you will now be able to run your Barclaycard through a special till which will automatically debit your account. You will not have to wait while someone makes out the voucher. Barclaycard is expecting to install around 150 of these machines in Brent Cross shopping centre in north London but the Terminal Four project is the largest scheme to date bringing the total number of Darts machines in operation to more than 50.

Two at the top

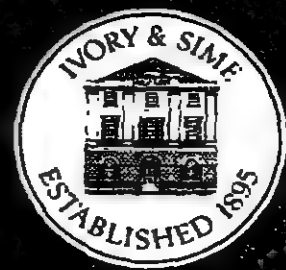
Investment trust performance during the past four years has been dominated by two trusts. The latest statistics from the Association of Investment Trust Companies shows Lowland Investment Trust and F&C Eurotrust occupying the top two positions on a return-to-shareholder basis over one year, two, three and five years. A £100 investment in F&C Eurotrust over one year to March 31, 1986, would have produced a return of £170.70, and a corresponding investment in Lowland would have produced £157.54. The five-year view shows Lowland far ahead of the opposition, with a £100 stake valued at £545.20. F&C Eurotrust, the next closest, has a return of £467.10.

The AITC has revamped the presentation of its statistics on investment trusts, breaking them down into three sets. These show share price total return — the increases in the share prices quoted for the trusts — net asset value total return and management group listing. These last two compare the performance of the underlying investments and that of the management groups which manage investment trusts.

The statistics are available from the AITC at £12 a year for each list or £30 for all three. Details from AITC, Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JJ.

European Assets Trust

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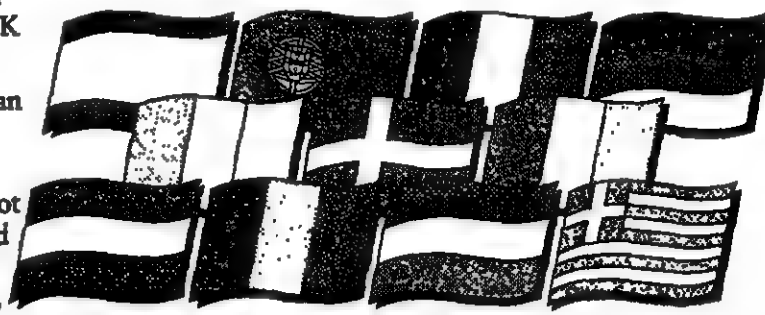


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How well have the investment managers who run your company pension scheme done in the performance stakes? If they were good they would have managed to turn a return of more than 36 per cent in the past year — the tail-enders, however, would have produced only a 2 per cent improvement.

These facts emerge from the latest survey of pension funds' performance from Noble Lowndes. "The year 1985 was the first year since 1981 in which some managers, free from any constraints on their investment, produced returns below the levels of both earnings and prices inflation," said Phil Cooke, investment director of Noble Lowndes Investment Monitoring.

The average return for all the pension funds monitored was 16.5 per cent — 7.3 per cent above the rise in national average earnings. The report says: "The range of returns among portfolios in 1985 has been very wide. Not since 1980 have they been so extreme. One message is clear — the markets are becoming more volatile and thus a more dangerous place. As in previous years, it has been stock selection which has been the most important factor in determining whether performance has been above or below average, with most managers falling into a relatively narrow band of market selection results."

The report adds that, although pension fund invest-

ment managers got the overall market strategy right, they were not so hot on picking the right shares: "If market selection produced few surprises, stock selection was a different story accounting for by far the greatest measure of gains and some substantial losses. Volatility between investment houses was pronounced. A mixture of an overweight exposure to electronics and electricals, underweight in metals and shipping and a tilt for Japanese export-related stocks was a near perfect recipe for poor performance in 1985."

Unfortunately for the pension fund members concerned, the report does not name those funds that got it wrong — nor the ones that got it right.

11.6%*

A YEAR

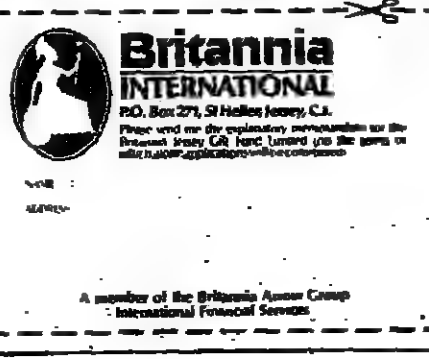
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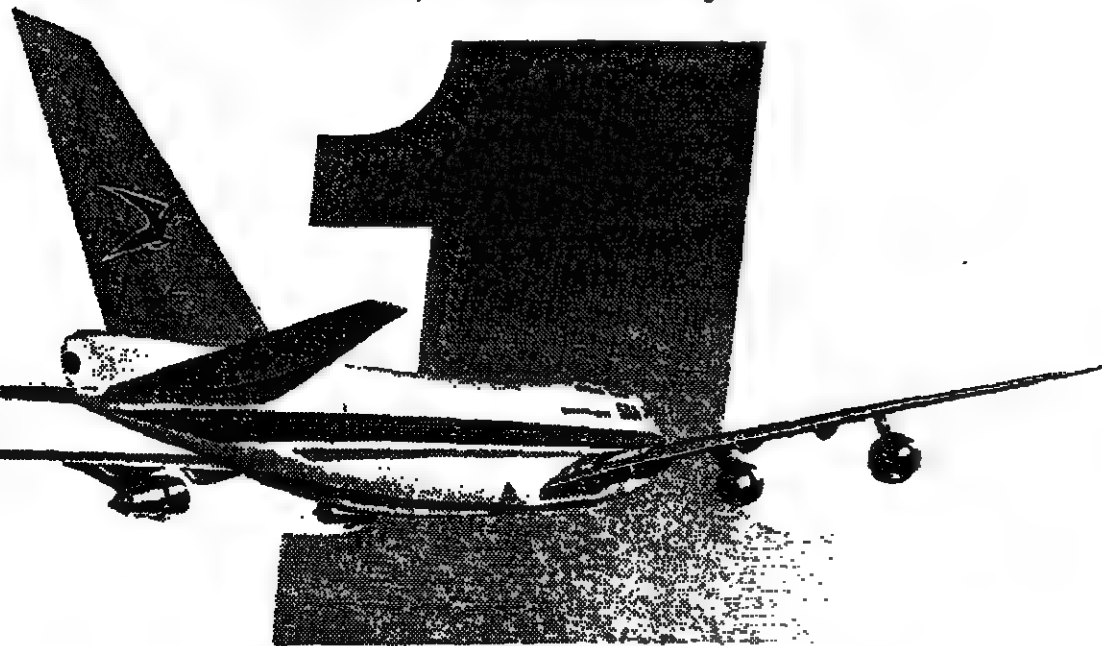
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Seven-year reprieve on lifetime gifts

● The Chancellor may have abolished inheritance tax on gifts you make during your lifetime, but before you go rushing off to dispose of your assets, don't forget capital gains tax. Gifts are

a "chargeable event" for CGT purposes — but there are ways round the problem, as accountant BRIAN FRIEDMAN explains

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

The abolition of capital transfer tax on lifetime gifts to individuals was one of the bolder reforms made by a Chancellor who has shown in his last three Budgets a healthy disregard for maintaining the status quo. What remains of capital transfer tax has now been renamed inheritance tax and is largely similar to the old estate duty abolished by the Labour Government in 1974.

Inheritance tax will now be chargeable at rates of up to 60 per cent on all gifts made on death or within seven years of death. Gifts made within three years of death will be taxable at the full death rates, whereas gifts made between four and seven years before death will be reduced by reference to a sliding scale of taper relief.

Inheritance tax will also be chargeable on lifetime trans-

fers into trust (other than accumulation and maintenance trusts and trusts for the disabled), although in these cases the tax will be charged at one half the corresponding death rate.

As a result of these radical reforms estate planning has been turned on its head and tax specialists are eagerly waiting to see the small print of the proposed legislation when the Finance Bill is published later this month.

The Budget proposals have already all but killed the inheritance trust market which was previously a popular way of mitigating CTT liabilities. The popularity of such schemes relied on the ability to be able to transfer assets while still being able to enjoy an income from the assets.

Unfortunately for the insurance companies that marketed the schemes the new legislation will include a "reservation of benefits" clause which will mean that for inheritance

tax purposes a gift is not made until the reservation of benefits clause is lifted.

However, all is not lost for the insurance companies as there is likely to be a profitable market in seven-year term assurance as recipients of lifetime gifts seek to avoid financial loss should the donor die within seven years of making the gift.

The abolition of CTT on lifetime gifts to individuals may lead to a rush of outright gifts to children and grandchildren as wealthy individuals hurry to divest themselves of wealth before the next election and a possible reintroduction of tax on lifetime gifts.

However, human nature being what it is, many people will undoubtedly wish to hang on to their property for as long as possible and may end up paying more tax than would have been the case under the old CTT rules.

Table 1 compares the rates of tax applicable to a top rate CTT payer (60 per cent) in respect of gifts made under the new inheritance tax rules and under the old CTT rules. Under CTT rules gifts made more than three years before death attracted tax at half the death rates, but under the new tapering relief provisions it will be five years before the previous CTT position can be regained.

Care should also be taken not to confuse the abolition of CTT on lifetime gifts with the impact of capital gains tax which is chargeable on lifetime disposals but not on death.

Capital gains tax on gifts is calculated by reference to the market value at the date the

gift was made. Provided the recipient is a UK resident and both parties so elect, the gain can be held over. The recipient effectively stands in the shoes of the giver and inherits the giver's base cost for CGT purposes. This is different from a transfer on death where no CGT is payable and the recipient takes the probate valuation as his base cost.

Suppose, for example, Charles transfers to his son, William, an asset worth £15,000 but which originally cost him only £2,000. If the transfer is made during Charles' lifetime a capital gain (ignoring indexation) will arise of £13,000.

Charles can either pay the 30 per cent capital gains tax or jointly elect with his son that the gain is held over, in which case William will inherit Charles' base cost of £2,000.

If, on the other hand, the

transfer was made on Charles' death no CGT would arise and William would inherit the asset at its probate value of £15,000.

Effectively then there is a choice to be made. Either property can be passed as a lifetime gift, in which case CGT will be chargeable, or the property can be transferred on death, in which case inheritance tax will be chargeable.

Given that CGT is chargeable at a flat rate of 30 per cent and inheritance tax is charged at various rates (see Table 2) of up to 60 per cent, it will often be the case that the CGT

Table 1: The maximum rate of tax

Years between death & gift	Inher. tax %	CTT %
0-3	48	60
3-4	36	60
4-5	24	60
5-6	12	60
6-7	0	60
over 7		60

Table 2: Inheritance tax rates

Band	Inher. tax rate %	Nil rate band
£0-£71	0	Nil
£71-£129	30	30
£129-£164	35	35
£164-£206	40	40
£206-£257	45	45
£257-£317	50	50
over £317	55	55
	60	60

charge is the lesser of the two evils — particularly as it can be rolled over and deferred, more or less indefinitely in some instances.

This, however, will by no means always be the case and every case must be considered on its merits. In particular, certain assets may qualify for the 50 per cent business property relief from inheritance tax, which will effectively reduce the top rate of inheritance tax to the CGT rate of 30 per cent and in such cases lifetime transfers may not be best.

On the other hand, the indexation relief for capital gains tax may ensure that CGT is the lesser charge. In addition, as CGT will become payable only as and when the assets are eventually sold, the intentions of the recipient should not be overlooked.

The least favourable solution may arise where gifts are made shortly before death, in which case both CGT and inheritance tax may be payable unless the new legislation permits some form of set-off. In any event the problem remains that we never know when the grim reaper might call, which brings us back to the matter of seven-year term assurance.

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Time is money so pay someone else to do your chores

ENTERPRISE

If time is money are you using yours efficiently? Or do you waste time — and therefore money — on household chores that could be done by someone else? Many women do.

Marjorie Shaevitz, author of *The Superwomen Syndrome*, observes that even highly paid working women are often reluctant to spend money on household services traditionally performed by women. "They reject hiring outside help with a passion that outweighs reasonable explanation."

Yet, she asks, why is it all right to hire a plumber to fix the loo if a husband can't or won't, but not all right to hire someone to clean it if the wife can't or won't?

Certainly there seems little sense in making a martyr of yourself if you could use the time normally spent on housework earning more than it

would cost you to pay for a cleaner.

Sue Partridge from Barret works part-time from home teaching English to foreigners.

She charges £8 an hour. She employs a cleaning lady to come in once a week for four hours and pays her £10, plus 60p for fares.

A growing number of small businesses that offer a cleaning service

She says: "In that time the whole house gets done, certainly as well as I would do it."

But instead of doing four hours housework, I can do

four hours teaching. Not only am I in pocket, but I am spending the time doing some-

thing I like, rather than something I loathe."

Employing a daily — or a once-a-weekly — is the traditional way of paying for household help. But there are a growing number of small businesses which offer the kind of service that would suit the woman who can cope with the day-to-day chores, but has neither the time nor the inclination to tackle major ones, like spring cleaning.

Call on The Clean Team, for instance, and a team of three women, clad in red tracksuits, will turn up in their own van armed with all the necessary cleaning materials and equipment. Not only will they sweep, vacuum, dust, clean loos and bathrooms, and wash your floors, but they will also clean inside your cupboards, cooker and fridge.

The company, which is based in Belsize Park, north London, charge £20 + VAT per hour and say that to spring clean a four-bedroom house usually takes about four hours.

Another company which offers a spring cleaning service is Feather Dusters, based in Wimbledon and operating in most of central London. They give individual estimates for each job but spring cleaning

Be flexible and think carefully about the sort of domestic help you need

prices start from about £150. They can also "spring clean" your garden and can supply a handyman to do odd jobs.

If you can find a local handyman who will work by the hour or the day, rather than by the job, he can work out far cheaper than calling out individual tradesmen to deal with a series of problems.

Christine Parris, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire, pays her handyman £35 a day.

She says: "I save up lots of little jobs, then call him in. Last time he was here he painted the part of the landing that I couldn't reach without a very tall ladder. He fitted locks to all our windows, he fixed a leaking radiator, he put a light in the garage, he mended a broken door and a light fitting in the hallway."

"Even if my husband had been able to do all the work himself it would have taken far longer than a day, and calling in a plumber, a carpenter, a painter and an electrician would have been far more expensive."

One such handyman is Mark Cline who has set up Jobs Unlimited which operates in and around the Islington area of north London.

He says: "I do the kind of work that most builders consider too small — putting up

shelves or curtain rails, plumbing in a washing machine or adding an extra power point. I price each job individually, but I work on a basis of £7.50 an hour."

need a daily but it might be an idea to pay someone to do your ironing, or make your curtains. Kathy Wise, of Finchley, says: "I hate sewing and even making a pair of

pinched curtains cost me only £20 to have made up, and it was money well spent."

Gardening, too, is something people generally love or loathe. One person's relax-

agents and the like, but also keep private gardens looking spick and span.

They will trim trees, prune roses, weed, dig flower beds, edge the lawns and cut the grass and clear away any garden rubbish for £6.50 an hour.

Of course, prices for all these services vary from area to area. But if you begrudge the hours you spend on domestic drudgery, and particularly if you could use those hours to do something more profitable or enjoyable, then perhaps it is time you did some sums. It could pay someone else to do your chores.

■ The Clean Team: 596 0865
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Of the high street banks, Lloyds and Midland are cheaper than Barclays and

National Westminster. Lloyds charges only 20p for writing a cheque when you are overdrawn — but you also get charged 20p when you pay money in, whereas Midland charges you 28p for writing cheques when you are overdrawn but nothing when you pay money into your account.

Co-op and the TSB don't come out too well in the comparison (put together by S&P), charging 36p and 35p respectively for writing cheques when you are overdrawn. Copies of the guide can be obtained from Save & Prosper, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2QY (01-598 1717).

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The Board of the Fund announce the following unaudited results for the period ended 25th March 1986.

	Period	Comparative Period
	1.10.85 to 25.3.86	1.10.84 to 1.4.85
Gross Revenue for period covered	US\$181,886	US\$21,825
Net (Deficit) Revenue (after interest charged, withholding taxes and expenses but before payment of any dividends and deficit/losses b/twd from previous period)	US\$17,661	US\$24,595
Interim dividend declared per share	None	None
Special dividend declared per share	None	US\$0.011
Total amount absorbed by interest/special dividend	Nil	US\$36,916
Ex dividend date	—	26.3.85
Payable to Shareholders of record	—	25.3.85
Dividend Payment date	—	28.3.85
Net assets	US\$34,669,440	US\$29,336,390
Net asset value per US\$0.25 share	US\$11.81	US\$9.74

1st April, 1986

For and on behalf of the Board
KLEINWORT, BENSON (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
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To receive and consider the Reports of the Directors and Auditors and the Accounts for 1985.

To elect Directors in the place of those retiring.

To appoint Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

Dated this 11th day of April 1986.

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FAMILY MONEY/9

Sean Geer, a recent graduate, gives a view from personal experience of how to live on a grant

Why a loan may be the last thing you need

STUDENTS

Much has been written of the difficulties of living on a student grant. Though life at college can involve financial problems, the situation is often made easier by the willingness of banks to lend what may be large sums of money.

This is often dangerous in the long run. Payment of a big overdraft once college days are over is a depressing and often impossible prospect.

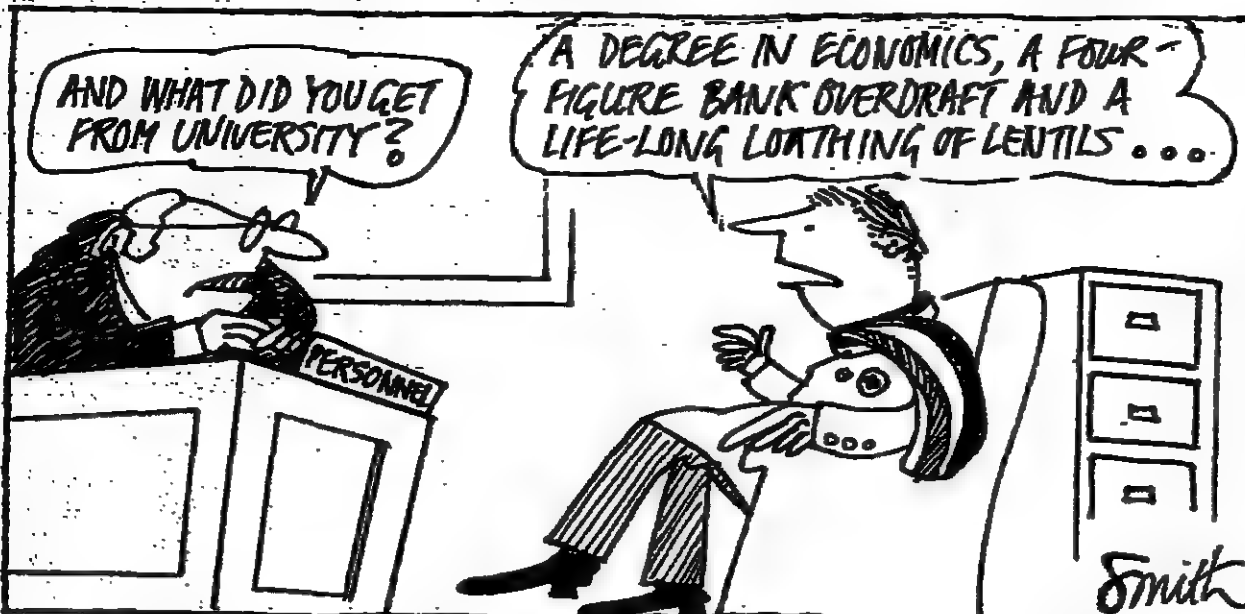
All in all, it is sensible to try to keep within the limits imposed by the size of the grant. Many students would claim this is just not possible.

Yet it can be done, provided one is prepared to make a few sacrifices. Students are increasingly following examples set by the unemployed, where low income forces them to show remarkable resourcefulness when it comes to living cheaply.

Of the items most important in keeping alive, rent is probably the most expensive. The only way to reduce costs on this front is to apply to the local council for a rent rebate. Unfortunately, students receiving a grant and paying less than £15.75 a week in rent do not qualify (in London £20.80), and even those paying more than this often get nothing.

Even so, it is well worth applying anyway, especially for those on a low grant. Every case is assessed individually during term time and you may well qualify for something. From 1987-88, however, housing benefit will be withdrawn if the proposals go through.

Vegetarianism is one of the



first refugees of impecunious students. It is a thoroughly practical way of saving money. Beans and pulses in their myriad forms are cheap and healthy and can be stored almost indefinitely. This makes them suitable for bulk-buying and hence more savings.

Vegetables as a whole, especially roots and the ubiquitous potato, are cheap and can provide a diet of enormous variety. The savings can be great - two friends have cut their food bill to about £5 a week between them without enduring a moment's hunger.

There are other inescapable expenditures. The most significant of these is electricity. Electricity bills have a nasty habit of turning up at the end of term. They can reach truly frightening proportions with-

out the user being aware of it. After years of living at home, it is inevitable that such things as electricity are taken for granted, but it is vital to appreciate how expensive it is.

The best way of reducing the cost is simply to avoid flats with electric fires, cookers or storage heaters. These all eat up money at an astonishing rate. Gas is a much cheaper (and warmer) alternative - you are much less likely to end up with a bill for £300-plus which you cannot pay.

It is also worth remembering that electricity boards are very good at tracking down non-payers and are always prepared to go to court, so moving out is not a solution.

There are many other elements of a student's life which are equally important but on which it is more difficult to

economize. Such things as bus fares are unavoidable without serious risk of falling foul of the law. But a visit to a student travel office will yield valuable information about season tickets.

Concert tickets, records and pub crawls are an important part of student life and the cost must be borne accordingly. Money can be saved in less obvious ways, however.

Text books, for example, are very expensive, especially scientific manuals, and although their purchase is universally recommended by lecturers it often unnecessary. Library facilities at all universities and colleges are extensive, and several copies of recommended books can usually be found.

There will always be some that are worthwhile investments, particularly less specialized

ones that may cover the entire scope of a course. Nevertheless, it is very important to be fully acquainted with all the services of the library - it may save you pounds on books you may barely use.

On a less academic level, home-brewed beer and home-made wine are potentially great money-savers. Students are not generally noted for their teetotal virtues. Alcohol accounts in some cases for a large chunk of the grant. Home brewing is a very cheap way of guaranteeing that much needed drink after a hard evening's work.

With the advent of kits such as those sold by Boots, the process is incredibly quick and simple - a minimum of expertise has excellent results. Initial expenditure on the necessary equipment may be

less than £10. Although your living room may not have quite the atmosphere of the local pub, doing it yourself can keep the spirits up when the bank balance is shrinking.

Commonsense approaches such as these, can save a lot of money. There are plenty of less conventional ones which are generally a product of individual skill and ingenuity. The most secure way to supplement the grant is to get an evening or part-time job. This is not always possible, as every other impecunious student may be doing the same thing. So alternatives are sought keenly.

Busking is popular in many areas and, although frowned upon by the law, can bring in welcome extra pounds.

Pavement artists are always popular with the public and can make a killing in busy shopping precincts.

Obviously, none of these measures is going to allow spending sprees in clothes shops and restaurants. But it is certainly true that by adopting some of them in whole or in part, it is possible to save quite a lot of money.

Compromise is the important thing.

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and yield are published in leading national newspapers. For your guidance the offer price of units on Thursday 10th April 1986 was 63.0p with an estimated current gross yield of 2.98%. An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of Units. An annual charge of 1% plus VAT of the value of the Units is deducted monthly from gross income and is taken into account in the estimated annual yield. Income distributions will be paid half-yearly net of basic rate tax on 31st March and 30th September. Remuneration will be paid to authorized advisers by the Managers and is available on request. Managers: Touche Remnant Unit Trust Management Limited, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, London EC4A 3AT. (Reg. Office) Registered Number: 762232. Member of the Unit Trust Association. Trustee: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

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By Telephone - Units can be bought by telephoning the Managers' Dealing Line (Free Linkline 0800 373393). Settlement will be required on receipt of the Contract Note.

By Post - Units can be bought by sending a completed coupon and cheque to the Managers.

Please remember that the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

You should look upon your investment as long term.

GENERAL INFORMATION - The price of units and the yield are published daily in The Times and Financial Times. It is worth noting that units, which complete the endorsement on the back of your Certificate and return to the Managers, you will receive the full Bid Value of your units, rising on the day your Certificate reaches us, and a cheque will normally be forwarded within seven working days of receipt of the Unit Certificate.

Charges - An annual charge of 0.5% is included in the Offer Price of the units, and an annual charge of 1% plus VAT on a monthly basis, of the value of the fund is deducted from the Trust to meet the expenses of the Trustees and Managers.

The Trust Deed permits a maximum initial charge of 5% and a maximum annual charge of 4.2% plus VAT. Charges are only increased after 3 months' service to new investors.

Redemption - Units may be paid to qualified intermediaries and are available in fractions.

Accumulation Units - All units are accumulation units and income is automatically reinvested and reflected in the Unit Price. On August 15th shareholders will receive a tax voucher for the income they are deemed to have received.

Contact Names and Certificates - Contract Notes will be received on receipt of all necessary forms. Unit Certificates will normally be issued within 28 working days of receipt of payment.

Managers - Clerical Medical Unit Trust Managers Limited, Nassau Place, Bristol BS2 0PH. Registered Office - 11 St. James's Square, London SW1A 1LL. Registered No. 1615491.

Trustee - Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 11 Old Jewry, London EC3R 6DF.

Funds under management approach £3,000 million.

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Clerical Medical Unit Trust Managers Limited is a subsidiary of Clerical Medical, a mutual society with a record of safety and successfully managing clients' money since 1824.

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BY PHONE FREE LINKLINE

0800 373393 CLERICAL MEDICAL

Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm.

BYPOST To Clerical Medical Unit Trust Managers Limited, FREEPOST (BS20), BRISTOL BS2 0PH.

I/We wish to invest £ _____ (minimum £500) in the

Clerical Medical Japan Growth Trust at the price ruling on receipt of

my cheque. Please send me details of:

Share Exchange Scheme ☐ Unit Trust Savings Plan ☐

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

First Name(s) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature _____ Date _____

I/We hereby declare that the above details are correct and that I/We are not a disqualified person or company under the Companies Act 1985.

Distillers' Shareholders. The Argyll Offer is open until 3p.m. on Wednesday April 16th.*

The Argyll Offer values Distillers' shares at 760p – 50p more than their current market value. If you want to know why you should accept the Argyll Offer, call James Gulliver by dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Argyll Offer.

If you have any difficulties filling in your Acceptance Form, call the Argyll Helpline on (031) 556 7761 or (031) 558 1252.

If you have accepted the Guinness Offer, and now wish to withdraw, complete and return the withdrawal form. If you require assistance, or a new form, call the Argyll Helpline on (031) 556 7761 or (031) 558 1252 for advice.

*Argyll reserves the right to extend this offer until April 18.

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FAMILY MONEY/10

Currencies gone crackers

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

"The currency markets have gone totally crackers, especially over the last few days."

That is not the despair of an uncomprehending outsider, but the considered dictum of a professional investment manager who plays the foreign exchange markets with money from the investing public.

It seems that the days of that once fashionable disease, the total allergy syndrome, may not be entirely over, at least on the foreign exchanges.

"Currencies like sterling are reacting incredibly sensitively to just about everything. There's been extra uncertainty created by the recent realignment of the currencies in the European Monetary System, notably the German mark and the French franc," adds Paul Talbot, manager of Brown Shipley's managed currency fund.

But where does that leave the ordinary members of the public who have money committed on the foreign exchanges through the device of managed currency funds?

Managed currency funds are the small investor's way of putting money into foreign currencies without having to pay over the odds. A minimum commitment of £500 to a currency fund means that your money will be converted into whatever currencies the manager thinks fit. And the conversion rates will be "wholesale" — they will not suffer the fat commissions that tourists have to pay in the high street banks.

Of course, your money will be earning interest for you, whether it has been converted into francs, Deutschmarks or dollars.

When the time comes to withdraw, the manager will convert your holding back into pounds, and you will have made money if the other currencies have appreciated against sterling or if the interest earned is great enough.

If you give your money to a manager he or she will take an initial fee of 3 to 5 per cent, plus an annual charge of anything between 0.75 and 2 per cent. The central idea of making money from money is that the manager switches from currency to currency just

before the market adjusts the values. So the ideal is to buy cheaply and sell at the top of the cycle.

For example, if your holding had been converted to dollars a couple of years ago the best time to buy pounds would have been in February last year when a pound cost just \$1.03. If you sold pounds now you would get 40 per cent more dollars for your money. It's all very easy with hindsight.

The stock market's movements have been compared to those of a lutanist in a lift, and the foreign exchanges are traditionally even more volatile. But currency fund managers hold themselves out as experts, able to predict what will happen.

It is interesting to see what the professionals made of the revaluation of the Deutschmark and the downgrading of the franc this week. Both these currencies are members of the European Monetary System, unlike sterling.

The idea of the EMS is to keep the currencies in a framework, and so fairly stable, in relation to one another. They can float around a little, but no more than 2.25 per cent either side of a set, mid rate. The result of negotiations in the Netherlands was a 3 per cent rise for the Deutschmark and a drop of the same amount for the franc in the mid rates. The markets reacted slightly against the new values at first, but the Deutschmark is now generally stronger and the

franc weaker. Did the professionals anticipate that?

"We expected it to happen," says Phillip Saunders of Guinness Mahon, "but we were slightly surprised by the timing of it."

"When the franc went down we were just 5 per cent committed, with a far larger exposure to the mark. Now we can expect a little more from the franc, we've moved up to a 20 per cent stake. But our main currency is still the mark. We see no reason for any strategic switch from mark to franc."

Tyndall's currency fund investment consultant, Simon Hard, was a little more reserved: "We had sold out of francs back into the pound

before the realignment. We're now around 30 per cent committed to francs for our sterling fund."

For some the realignment made little difference. Mr Talbot has an aggressive investment policy for his Brown Shipley fund:

He says: "It's a relatively small fund, of some £200,000, but that gives us the advantage of being very flexible. We are 100 per cent committed to the mark, and we were before the changes. We take a view and go with our currency naps. Obviously, we're delighted at the strengthening of the mark."

The EMS happenings were of even less interest to Chris Cheatham, manager of the Vanburgh currency fund. His strategy centres on the pound and the dollar, playing the one against the other, and as such

the events in Oostmarsum weren't really significant — we don't commit that much money to the European currencies."

Now the surprise: Although currency funds invest in a notoriously quixotic market (which is why the Department of Trade will not allow them to be authorized unit trusts), they are not really speculative investments at all. The table shows rather modest performances, even from those who got it right.

An average improvement of 9 per cent, barring the exceptionally poor performance of Forefund, the worst funds have managed to lose just 7 per cent of their clients' money before charges are deducted.

The managers may chop and change their portfolios of currencies and the various instruments they use, such as bonds, call deposits, but they do not seem to stay very well ahead of the market. The manager of top performer Guinness Mahon, Phillip Saunders, admits: "The performance of currency funds as a whole is chequered." You may wish to interpret that as a charming euphemism for "not particularly good."

So should you do it yourself? Perhaps have a punt using self-managed vehicles called multi-currency deposits? These schemes do not have front end charges, but will cost you between 0.25 and 1 per cent annually.

The currency fund managers say not. Thinking of the changes, Mr Hard says, "Obviously I've an axe to grind, but to deal in currencies you need to follow the markets on a day-to-day basis, and have your own view of currencies, interest rates and relative value for money."

Mr Cheatham at Vanburgh asks: "Would you try to build your own car? It is a specialist skill." The very idea, according to Mr Saunders, is "ridiculous."

Currency funds are an investment conundrum in that they perform unexcitingly in extremely speculative markets. Furthermore, according to the managers, to deal in these markets requires a high level of sophistication — the sort of skills a psychiatrist might need to deal with someone who is thoroughly "crackers".

Martin Baker

Prices shown are offer to offer, income re-invested

Best and worst performers at April 1, 1986

Over 3 yrs. Best (€)

Over 1 year Best (€)

Guinness Mahon

Guinness Mahon Int

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Law Report April 12 1986 Divisional Court

Justices should not go for view alone

Parry v Boyle

Before Lord Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice Schiemann

Judgment given April 10

Where justices determined to view the scene of an alleged offence which they were trying, because they believed it was right and helpful so to do, they should not normally do so without being accompanied by the parties and their legal representatives.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when it dismissed the prosecutor's appeal against the decision of Bromsgrove Justices on June 11, 1985, when they dismissed an information charged against Marion Josephine Boyle of driving without due care and attention, contrary to sections 3 and 177 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, as amended by section 21 of the Road Traffic Act 1974.

Mr Graham Cliff for the prosecutor, Mr Roger D. H. Smith for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that it was not disputed that the defendant had

driven into the wrong carriage-way on a dual carriageway, and that an accident had occurred.

The justices had evidence from photographs taken during daylight of the road approaching the dual carriageway. The accident had occurred at night.

At the conclusion of the prosecution evidence, the defendant gave no evidence. The justices informed the parties that they proposed to view the scene, and it had to be implied that if either party wished to accompany them then the justices would have acceded to that wish.

Neither party so indicated and the justices, having visited

the scene, dismissed the information since the road signs were inadequate to indicate there was a dual carriageway.

His Lordship said that the justices had made a view and nothing else; it was to supplement the oral evidence and the photographs, and broadly speaking, they had complied with the principles set out in *Salisbury v Woodland* [1970] 1 QB 334, 343-344.

Although that case related to a civil matter, the principles should be adopted generally. Here there had been an implied invitation to the parties to accompany the justices.

However, it was undesirable for justices to view the scene without the parties present since it was possible that some feature of the locality might have altered, and justices might see something which impressed them but which the parties would not have seen and been able to evaluate.

In any event, the justices had directed themselves properly on the law and made conclusions which a reasonable bench of justices would have reached on evidence.

Mr Justice Schiemann agreed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr B. G. Coase, Worcester; John McCormack & Co, Birmingham.

the Queen's Bench Division on March 26 when dismissing an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

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about it at all, either expressly or by implication.

His Lordship did not agree with that conclusion. When the applicant entered the United Kingdom he impliedly stated: "This is my passport: there's nothing wrong with it so far as I know."

Such a statement or representation, if to be implied, was false to the applicant's knowledge and in those circumstances he was guilty of an offence under section 26(1)(c).

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MOTOR RACING: SPAIN CARVES IMPRESSIVE TRACK OUT OF THE WILDERNESS

Mansell quick to sing the praises of new challenge

From John Blunsden, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain

Grand Prix racing's newest circuit, which has been created out of barren land in only six months, has been given a qualified welcome by drivers practising for tomorrow's Spanish Grand Prix. The 2.6-mile track on the eastern outskirts of Jerez de la Frontera — the heart of Spain's sherry producing regions — has surprised everyone by its speed, especially as its corners are linked together by comparatively short straights.

"It is about 20 mph faster than we thought and at competitive speed it represents a considerable driving challenge," Nigel Mansell said. His Williams-Honda was only knocked off the provisional pole position yesterday by a meteoric last lap from Ayrton Senna in his Renault-powered JPS Lotus.



SPANISH GP

74 laps of 2.6 miles

Total: 193.8 miles (including parade lap)

GP	DATE	LOCATION
San Marino	April 27	Monza
Belgian	May 11	Brands Hatch
French	May 26	Nevers Magny
USA	June 2	Indianapolis
British	July 6	Silverstone
German	July 13	Hockenheim
Austrian	August 10	Breitburg
Portuguese	September 7	Jerez
Italian	September 14	Monza
Spanish	September 21	Jerez
Mexican	October 12	Aguascalientes
Australian	October 26	Adelaide

so we may see a lot of queuing tomorrow afternoon. But FISA's circuit inspector, Derek Ongaro, sees this as a plus point. Both Mansell and Senna encountered certain problems during their domination of qualifying. Mansell was inadvertently hindered by his former team colleague, Keke Rosberg (now with Marlboro McLaren), on his vital lap and reckoned would otherwise have been well down into the 1min 22sec bracket, while Senna, who lost considerable time while his team completed a quick engine change following a series of problems during the morning session, had to make his qualifying attempt with his car set too low, with the result that the bodywork was dragging along the ground at several points. In

the circumstances, his was a remarkable effort.

QUALIFYING TIMES: 1. A Senna (Brb) 1:15.888; 2. N. Mansell (GB) 1:16.000; 3. Ayrton Senna (Lot) 1:16.000; 4. A. Prost (Fr) 1:16.000; 5. M. Senna (Lot) 1:16.000; 6. K. Rosberg (Fin) 1:16.000; 7. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 8. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 9. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 10. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 11. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 12. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 13. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 14. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 15. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 16. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 17. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 18. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 19. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 20. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 21. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 22. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 23. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 24. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 25. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 26. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 27. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 28. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 29. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 30. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 31. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 32. J. P. Jost (Swi) 1:16.000; 33. 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Sunday

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University: *News and Inference*. 7.10 *Hospital Realities*. 7.30 *Police*. 8.00 *Supergrass*. 8.30 *Wait Till Your Father Gets Home*. Emma announces she's pregnant and Harry is delighted. 8.55 *Bananaman*. Eric is Bananaman with the voice of Tim Brooke-Taylor. 9.00 *Saturday Superstar*. TSG Rock School 1986. Finals of the national rock and pop competition. Tony Hawk talks of news and taste and 25 years after Yogi Berra's programme looks back at man in space. Sarah Greene brings news from the London Camden Palace. 12.15 *Grandstand*. Cricket: West Indies v England. 12.30 *Football with the Cup Final* only a month away. 12.55 *News and Weather*. 1.00 *Bowls*. 1.55 *Racing from Ascot*. 2.10 *Ice Hockey*. 2.30 *Racing*. 2.45 *Swimming*. 3.10 *USSR v Holland*. 3.10 *Racing from Ascot*. 3.30 *Handicap*. 3.50 *Half-time*. 4.00 *Go! from The Masters in Augusta, Georgia*. 4.40 *Final Scores*. 5.50 *News with Jan Leeming*. 5.55 *Sport and regional news*. 6.00 *The Muppet Show*. Guest Star: Doreen Ringer. 6.10 *Star Doreen Ringer*. 6.20 *The Duke of Hazzard*. Boss Hogg forces a grim fate on his wife. She discovers he's cashed her nest egg, but of course the Duke will save the day. 6.30 *Every Second Counts*. Comedy quiz against the clock with Paul Daniels. 7.05 *The Collected Part 7*. A dog rowed ashore seems incongruous to a Swedish yachtswoman. When reported there are fears it may be rabid (Czech). 7.55 *Film: Henry (1982)*. Directed by Sidney Pollack. Comedy thriller with Gene Wilder as the innocent victim, an architect wrongly accused of murder, he goes on the run and is trapped on a deadly roller coaster. 8.40 *News and Sport with Jan Leeming*. 8.55 *Cagney and Lacey*. The new ladies of the New York police department were equal in everything until split under a power struggle. Cagney and Lacey take over the precinct when Lt. Samuels is away and Mary Beth's nose is out of joint. 10.40 *Film: A Guide for the Married Man (1973)*. Comedy about a bored housewife tempted by a curious adulterous suggestion. Cybil Shepherd as the affluent American woman is really forced to question her motives when her fantasies turn to reality. 12.15 *Weather*.

TV-AM

- 6.55 *Good Morning Britain*. Introduced by Mike Morris. Weather with David Phillipot at 6.58. News at 7.00. Sport at 7.15. 7.30 *The Wide World of Sports*. Dolphin Flipper. Adventures of the Obobots. News at 8.25. Tommy Boyd. Arabella Warner and James Baker launch a competition for leukaemia research, and as usual the bed-making contest. 9.25 *No 73 Dramatics: Ethel and Ernest*. 11.00 *Captain Scarlet*. Faces court marshal (r). 11.30 *Secret Rally Spider*. McMurk has an obnoxious small cousin. 12.00 *ITN News (Oracle)*. 12.05 *Saint and Greaves*. Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves on soccer. 12.30 *Wrestling the Golden Grappler*. From Fleetwood Marine Hall. Big Daddy v Danny Collins. "The Emperor" and "Beastie" Wright. 1.30 *Airwolf*. Adventure series about a super-helicopter and ace pilot Stringfellow. 2.15 *Benson*. It ain't what it used to be. Diplomacy is required in the matter of decor. 2.45 *Cartoon*. 2.55 *European*. Rugby: European lightweight championship. Terry Marsh for England, v Francisco Prazioso for Italy. 4.45 *Results service*. 5.00 *ITN News*. 5.05 *Connections*. Teenage quiz with Sue Robblee. 5.35 *Motor Racing from Jerez*. Mission to rescue Marian from Clun Castle. 6.30 *Child's Play*. In which children define long words and guests Kenneth Williams and Beverly Anderson guess them. 7.00 *Bobby Dwyer On the Box*. Impressions of Ronnie Lacey, Sir Pauline, Alex Higgins and Gloria Hunniford. Max Headroom too. 7.30 *The Price is Right*. 8.30 *Tarby and Friends*. Jimmy Tarbuck welcomes Shirley Bassey, 19-year-old Samantha Fox (with her first pop recording) and young comedian Louis Anderson. 9.15 *C.A.T.S.*. Eyes the lady detectives on the trail of a killer - could they be Hells Angels? 10.15 *ITN News and Sport (Oracle)*. 10.30 *The Late Clive James*. Antony Jay, co-writer of *Yes*, *Private* and *Private* and former Cabinet minister. He granted an exclusive interview to Jack Pizzey, to be shown the week before his State Visit to Britain. 11.15 *LWT News*. Headlines followed by *Film: The Thing* (1982). *Film: The Thing* (1982). 1951 version of an alien that takes on the form of its victims. 12 Americans are threatened on a scientific investigation voyage to the Antarctic. 1.10 *Night Thoughts* with Colin Marchant.

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BBC 2

- 6.50 *Open University*. Community Education in Belfast. 7.15 *Ecology*. 7.40 *Work*. 8.05 *The God that Rules*. 8.30 *Broadcast*. 8.55 *Social*. 9.20 *Social*. 9.45 *Maths*. 10.10 *Argument*. 10.35 *Electronics*. 10.55 *Electronics*. 11.20 *The Gamble of Investment*. 11.50 *Antony and Cleopatra*. 12.15 *Exploring Frequency*. 12.40 *Animal*. 1.30 *Physiology*. 1.55 *Managing the Managers*. 1.55 *Mapping the Menap*. 2.00 *Rugby Special*. EMI County Championship. Final. Kent who have not won the championship since 1927 v Warwickshire. 2.30 *Sunday Grandstand*. Introduced by Bob Wilson. Motor Racing from Jerez. In Southern Spain. 4.00 *World Bowls*. The Final. 5.00 *Swimming GB v USSR v Holland*. 5.40 *Baseball*. The Final. 6.30 *The Money Programme*. With Brian Wicks and Valerie Singleton. Reports on the money market and takes a look at Nissan's North East factory. 7.15 *Nature*. How much pesticide do we swallow? Tony Soper and John Guest investigate. Trail blazes through dunes may be damaging our natterjack toads. 7.45 *World Bowls*. The Final. 8.30 *World Bowls*. The Final. 9.00 *World Bowls*. The Final. 9.30 *World Bowls*. The Final. 10.00 *World Bowls*. The Final. 10.30 *World Bowls*. The Final. 11.00 *World Bowls*. The Final. 11.30 *World Bowls*. The Final. 12.00 *World Bowls*. The Final. 12.30 *World Bowls*. The Final.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 *ECO Start*. A new six part series on the environment. 1.30 *David*. David Bellamy looks at the headland habitat. 2.00 *Murder, he Says (1945)*. Lively force about a calm market researcher who meets a wild hillbilly family with bellicose twins who assault him. 3.45 *Film: The Great Escape*. Comedy mystery thriller about a trans-American rail journey. Charlie Ruggles as the detective who offers to protect her. 4.55 *Andy Panda*. Cartoon. 5.05 *Brookside*. Omnibus edition. Harry and David wait to find out who Madge will bring to Torquay to make up the foursome. (r) 6.00 *Right to Reply*. Viewers' letters to the Channel 4 and Channel 4 recording their messages in the video box. 6.30 *Face of Kerry*. "Football in Kerry is a religion" says writer John B. Keane. There's also a curragh-racing. 7.00 *Seven Days Robert Kee*. On the moral issues behind the week's news. 7.30 *Spring on 4*. Actress Charlie Lunghi picks out Channel 4's highlights. 7.45 *20/20*. Local and national investigative documentary from the makers of *MIS* and *Secrets*. 8.30 *Field in Trust*. Diane Rigg presents a second look at the National Trust for Scotland: the gardening school at Threave and Culzean Castle. Robert Burns' bachelors' club and Souter Johnnie's cottage. 9.00 *Royalty*. The West German television documentary about the British Royal family. Trooping the Colour. Royal Ascot and Buckingham Palace garden parties. Interview with Prince Philip and film of him on a visit to West Africa. 10.00 *Street Blues*. In hospital Hunter is smitten with romance as the heatwave continues. (cops) (Crack) 11.00 *The Dulac WCT*. The Dulac WCT. Worth over half a million dollars to one of twelve men. Closedown. 1.00 *Closedown*.

BBC 1

- 6.45 *Open University*. 6.55 *Play School*. 7.15 *Knock Knock (r)*. 7.30 *This is the Day*. Kathy Wills opens her Birmingham flat to viewers for an informal act of worship. 10.00 *Asian Magazine*. Celebrates Baisakhi, the Punjab harvest festival, with a seasonal bhanga dance. 10.30 *Switch on to English*. Family quiz show for English as a second language students. 10.55 *Recovery Today*. A last look at firms in South Wales, Coventry and the East London, who have made a good recovery after recession. 11.20 *Télé-Journal*. One of the most popular French news programmes on Channel 4. 11.45 *With a Little Help from the Chip*. Good computer programme can be excellent aid to learning, particularly for those with learning difficulties (r) (Crack). 12.10 *See Hear*. A magazine for the hard-of-hearing. 12.35 *Farming on the increasing*. Productivity of goats. Now that it has been realised goats are not hardy, milk yields are on the up all year round; the programme examines the reasons for this. 1.00 *This Week Next Week*. Look at Northern Ireland and the Alliance prospects after the Fulham by-election. 2.00 *Eastenders*. The omnibus edition. (Crack) 3.00 *Film: The Purple Plain*. (1954) Gregory Peck stars as Squadron Leader Foster, crashing in the Burmese jungle in 1945, after news that his wife has been killed in an air raid. From an H.E. Balys novel. 4.40 *Shirley Cartwright (r)*. 5.05 *Children of Courage*. Esther Rantzen and Gavin Campbell introduce stories of truly plucky children. 5.50 *Antiques Roadshow*. At Bedford, looking at local and antique market watch (Crack). 6.30 *News and Weather*. 6.40 *Savage of Praise*. From the West Coast. 7.15 *Hancock's Half Hour*. The Two Murders. Hancock gets twichy around midnight when Sid James' gangster picks up a book on A.D. - Anno Domini series on early Christianity. In Jerusalem Herod persecutes the Christians and the Romans. In Rome Claudius plans to restore the city to glory. Messalina and Agrippina plot Claudius's death, but it is Messalina who dies. (Crack). 9.25 *Mastermind*. Four contenders at Birmingham University. 9.55 *The Rock Gospel Show*. Guests Steve Camp, Jessy Dixon, and the London Community Gospel Choir. 10.45 *Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers*. "Had I but four square feet of ground at my disposal, I would plant a peony in the centre and a crocus in the corner." 11.10 *World Bowls*. The Final.

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- 1.05 *Irish Angle*. The game of hurling involves crating the curved 'hurl' from ash. 1.30 *The Making of Britain*. The Governance of Tudor England: from the Reformation to the British Isles' emergence as a single political power in the 17th and 18th centuries. Dr David Starkey of the LSE argues that government became less personal after Henry VIII, because an accident of birth brought a child and then two women to the throne. 2.00 *The Pocket Money*. Programme New series for children, presented by 11-14 year olds - in Britain they get £550 million a year. 2.30 *Film: Strike up the Band* (1940). MGM musical directed by Busby Berkeley. With Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney who form a swing band at school and make the money to take it to Chicago. 4.45 *Durrell in Russia*. Gerald and Lee Durrell shot this series in the Soviet Union. They visit Moscow and meet a female specialist and bear, walrus, and snow leopard and much more. 5.15 *Roy and Bob*. A follow-up to the story last autumn of partners setting up a firm manufacturing safety equipment for roofers. 6.00 *Tennis*. Second round's singles semi-final. 7.15 *Path of the Rain God*. The tiny Caribbean country of Belize, where there are many rare species of animals: mountain lions, vultures, and the morotele crocodile. 8.15 *Sinfonietta Young British*. Pianist, Paul Crossley. Motor Racing: Spanish Grand Prix from the 1950s. 9.00 *Zastrozzi*. A novel written by Shelley at the age of 18 makes a new four part serial. A young man, Verezzi, alone in a hotel room, dreams of a demon who may be dead; a tale of demons and pterosaurs. 10.00 *The Twilight Zone*. First Night. Cast: Gladys Cooper as a bedridden spinster with a line in the underworld. Followed by *Probe 71-1 Over and Out*. A spacecraft lands on Earth. 12.00 *World Bowls*. Further coverage from Bournemouth. 1.05 *Closedown*.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 105.5kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2 693kHz/433m; 808kHz/433m; Radio 3 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4 207.1kHz/1405m; 152.9kHz/251m; VHF 87.5; Capital 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/205m; VHF 94.5; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Radio 4

- On long wave. VHF variations at end of Radio 4 listings. 5.55 *Shipping Forecast*. 6.00 *News*. 6.15 *Shipping Forecast*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *Shipping Forecast*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.15 *On Your Farm*. 7.45 *In Perspective*. Religious affairs with Rosemary Harte. 7.50 *Down to Earth*. Weekend gardening. 7.55 *Weather*. 8.00 *News*. 8.15 *Sport on 4*. 8.45 *Footy in Parliament*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *Breakaway*. A practical guide to holidays, with Bernard Ford. 9.50 *News*. Stand. David Bradbury reviews the week's magazines. 10.05 *The West*. Westminster with Peter Riddell. Political Editor of the *Financial Times*. 10.30 *Loose Ends*. Ned Sherrin and studio guests. 11.30 *From Our Own Correspondent*. Life and politics abroad, reported by BBC foreign correspondents. 12.00 *News*. 12.27 *Questions of Taste* (new series). Panel game about food and drink (s) 12.55 *News*. 1.00 *Any Questions?* with Bel Mooney and MPs Tom King, Denis Healey and Roy Jenkins (r). 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *The Afternoon Play*. The Jenny Wren by John Peacock. With Tessa Worsley, Ian Cuthbertson and Daniel Webb (r). 3.20 *More For Love than Money*. On the 25th anniversary of the Pre-School Playgroup Association. Lynn ten Kate talks to two group organisers. 3.30 *News*. 3.45 *International Assignment*. BBC correspondents report from around the world. 4.00 *The Saturday Feature*. The Wound Dresser. Recollections of the American Civil War from the journals, letters and poems of Walt Whitman. (With Dennis Cullis as Whitman). 4.45 *The Footy Saga II*. Series based on Bill Tidy's cartoon strip. 5.00 *The Living World*. Derek Jones goes in search of our native amphibians. 5.25 *Week Ending*. Satirical review of the week's news. 5.50 *Shipping Forecast*. 5.55 *Weather*. 6.00 *News*. 6.25 *Stop the Week* with Robert Robinson. Musical interlude from Sue Carson. 7.00 *Saturday Night Theatre*. *Waylaid* by David

Radio 3

- Hopkins. With Peter Acra. Baker's Dozen. Richard Briers with records (s) 8.30 *Thriller*. Part 2 of Ruth Rendell's *A Judgement in Stone*, read by Paul Delton. 8.55 *Weather*. 9.00 *News*. 9.15 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 9.30 *News*. 9.45 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 10.00 *News*. 10.15 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 10.30 *News*. 10.45 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 11.00 *News*. 11.15 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 12.00 *News*. 12.15 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 12.30 *News*. 12.45 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 1.00 *News*. 1.15 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 1.30 *News*. 1.45 *Evening Service* (s). The Most Reverend Michael Davies. 2.00 *News*. 2.15 *Evening Service* (s). 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England capitalize on awkward pitch

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, St John's, Antigua

West Indies did not have things all their own way when the fifth Test match, sponsored by Cable & Wireless, began here yesterday. Asked to bat on an under-prepared, somewhat unpredictable pitch, they could manage only 80 for the loss of Greenidge and Richardson from the first 36 overs.

Botham was again at the centre of things, taking the first wicket to fall but missing two awkward catches at slip.

Although Gower decided that his damaged wrist would allow him to play, Smith stood down with a recurrence of back trouble. This has given Robinson a chance to redeem himself at the end of a disappointing series, on the pitch where, against the Leeward Islands, he made his best score of the tour. He is expected to bat at No 3.

Gower took long enough to put West Indies in to suggest that England's batsmen might be wanting to bowl and their bowlers to bat. There being a

view that the pitch had been watered overnight, Gower opted in the end to bowl on it, though knowing it would be slow.

Some offensive stuff in the two little local newspapers, aimed at Gower, did not stop the people of Antigua filling the ground. Because of the cricket it had to be declared a public holiday, and there was more of a West Indian flavour to the atmosphere than at any previous time in the series.

Scoreboard

WEST INDIES: First Innings	
C G Greenidge & Botham	14
D L Haynes not out	35
R B Richardson & Black & Embury	17
H A Gomes not out	4
Extras	4
Total (2 wickets)	54
* V A Richardson, J P Dujon, R A Harper, M D Marshall, J Garner, M A Holding and B F Patterson to bat.	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-83.	
ENGLAND: G A Gooch, W N Slack, R T Robinson, D I Gower, A J Lamb, M W Gatting, I T Bell, M W Gifford, P R Downing, J E Embury, M A Foster.	
Umpires: C Cumberbatch and L Barker.	

There was also a more purposeful air to England's

cricket, introduced by Gattings return. Unfortunately, in the second over of the match Botham put down a low chance at second slip, offered by Haynes off Foster.

This was much the nearest Foster came to taking a wicket in a wayward opening spell. Having got a couple of early long hops out of his system, Botham was kept going for the first 95 minutes. He came within two of Lillee's world record of 355 Test wickets when, in his sixth over, he uprooted Greenidge's off stump, having all-but caught and bowled him the ball before. The ball that did the trick was of full length and had swung inside Greenidge's attempted drive.

Richardson was quickly into his stride, hitting Botham for 10 in an over as soon as he came in. Only he, Gomes and Richards have not worn helmets in the current series. I doubt, in fact, whether Richardson has one, he has such confidence in his ability to

carry the attack to the faster bowlers.

When Gower brought Embury on, Richardson was a different player, anxiously popping forward as the fields closed in on him. In the last over before lunch he was caught at forward short leg, off bat and pad. Haynes's contribution to the morning's play was a mostly-dour 21, in which he gave no second chance.

This was the fifth time in a row that Richardson had fallen to Embury, who could have had Gomes, as well, in the first over of the afternoon. The ball bounced quite steeply as Gomes tried to force it away, and Botham, diving to his left at slip, juggled with the chance before putting it down.

Embury would as soon have lifted to exploit in a pitch as turn, and soon afterwards Gomes was not quite on top of another ball to Embury that was only just wide of giving Gattings a catch at cover point.

Captain Nicholas looks to batsmen in curtain-raiser

David Lawrence and Greg Thomas, who were rivals for an England place on the current West Indies tour, will open the bowling together for the first time when they play for MCC against the Britannic Assurance county champions, Middlesex, in the traditional opening game of the season at Lord's on April 23 to 25.

The team, which was chosen, as usual, in consultation with the chairman of selectors, Peter May, is captained by Mark Nicholas, of Hampshire. By tradition, the reigning England captain is offered the job of leading the side, but David Gower was unable to accept. Nicholas will be hoping for similar batting success as in the corresponding game last spring, when he and Moxon scored centuries.

Lawrence and Thomas burst on to the scene last summer and both were tipped to go to the West Indies, with Lawrence the favourite if only one was selected. However, it was Thomas who toured the Caribbean, while Lawrence went on the B tour of Sri Lanka.

Five of Lawrence's B tour colleagues are included in the side, including the top four in the batting order - Chris Smith, Moxon, Nicholas and Athey - along with Cook, the former Leicestershire bowler now with Northamptonshire, who was the only specialist spinner in Sri Lanka.

The attack is completed by Ellison and the left-arm spinner, Maru, of Hampshire, who will be bowling against his former colleagues at Middle-

sex, the team he left three years ago.

Ellison is one of three members of the England touring team currently in the West Indies who will not doubt be wearing multiple sweaters during the match, which takes place only five days after they leave the sunshine of Antigua. Thomas and French are the others.

French was always booked for this match, despite the claims that the B team wicket-keeper, Rhodes, has for further recognition.

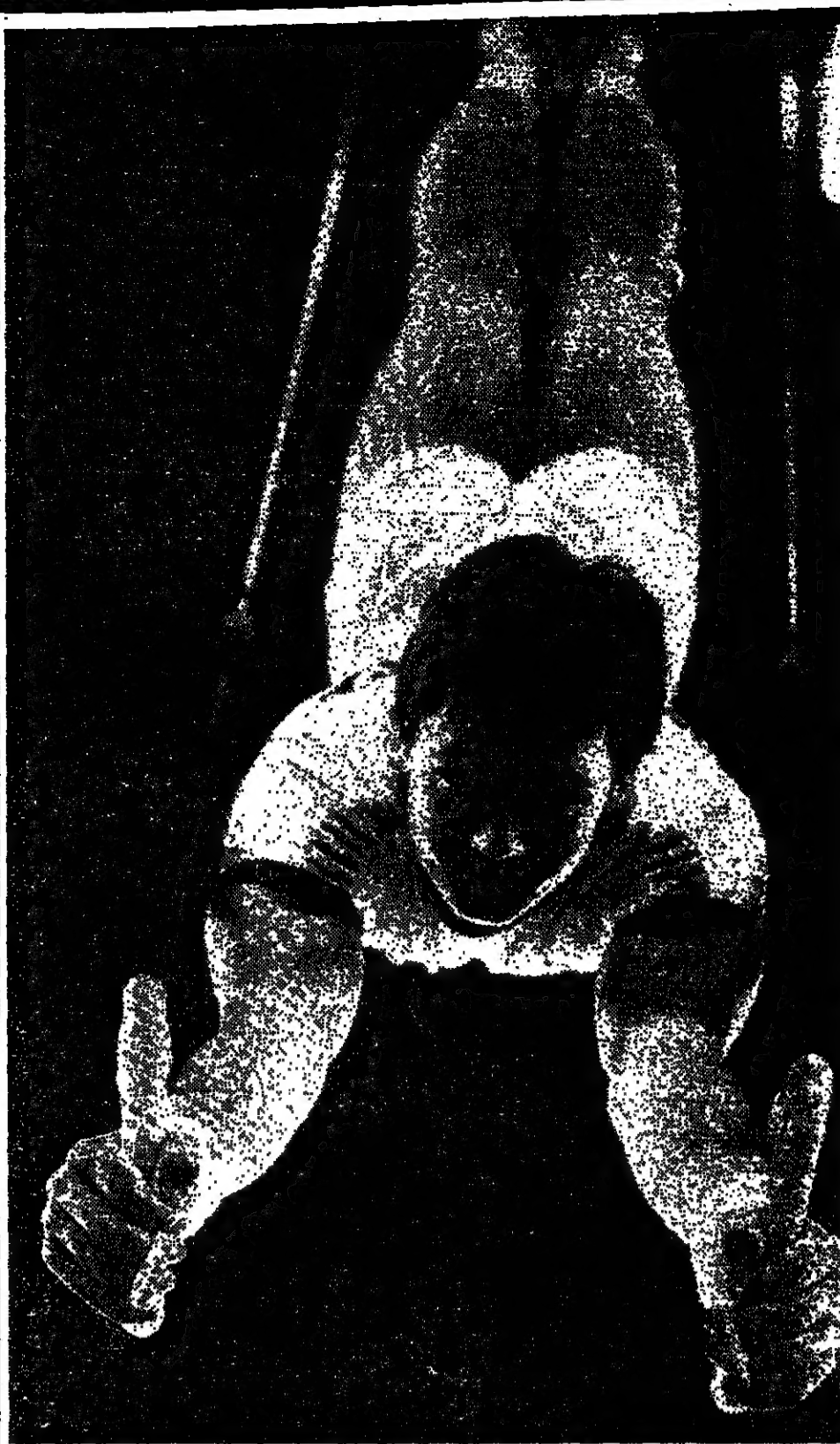
MCC: C L Smith (Hampshire), M D Moxon (Yorkshire), M C J Nicholas (Hampshire), captain, C W J Athey (Gloucestershire), R J Bailey (Northamptonshire), R M Ellison (West), N French (Nottinghamshire), J P Maru (Hampshire), J G Thomas (Gloucestershire), M G B Cook (Northamptonshire), D V Lawrence (Gloucestershire).

Mudassar punishes Australia

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (Agencies) - Australia crashed out of the Australasia Cup tournament here yesterday as a magnificent 95 by the Pakistani opener, Mudassar Nazar, helped his side to an eight-wicket victory in their first round tie.

Australia won the toss and batted first, an unbeaten 60 by Ritchie taking them to 202 for seven. But the Pakistanis sailed past the total, reaching 206 for two with five balls to spare.

Mudassar's 95 off 140 balls included five boundaries. But his hopes of a century were dashed as, trying to force the pace, he was bowled by Reid. Mohsin Khan hit 46 before being trapped leg before by Bright.



Csaba Fajkus, the Hungarian gymnast, warms up for the Kraft Champions All tournament.

Ring in the new talent

The Kraft Champions All tournament at Wembley today will again be the stage for leading countries to test young gymnastic talent in international performance (Peter Aykroyd writes). For example, the Soviet Union, the world's top gymnastic nation, are entering their national youth champions, Tatiana Gudenko and Alexander Kolyasov.

The performance of Miss Gudenko will be watched with great interest as Russian women gymnasts are now attempting to emulate the classical beam and floor styles of great gymnasts from the past. Among the British entries is Sally Larner, who has recently completed a five-week training session in Moscow.

Masters scare spurs on Lyle

From Mitchell Phillips, Augusta

For the second year in succession Sandy Lyle was required to launch a recovery act in the United States Masters which continued on the Augusta National course here yesterday.

By his own admission, the best that could be said of Lyle's 76 on Thursday, was that it was two strokes better than his opening score 12 months ago. On that occasion he retrieved his reputation with a 75.

Lyle, out in 39 yesterday, was aware that he probably needed a level par score of 72 or lower to preserve his presence in the tournament. The leading 44 players and the 100 who qualified for the final 36 holes. However, those players within ten strokes of the half way leader also survive.

The possibility of a compressed leader board increased on a first day when conditions greatly reduced the chance of many players dominating the course.

Thus a number of notable contenders became casualties as the first day grew longer and the greens grew stickier. Lee Trevino (76), Gary Player (77), Larry Wadkins (78), John Mahaffey (79), Arnold Palmer (80) and Hal Sutton (80) were, like Lyle, seeking to survive.

Mac O'Grady, who won more than \$250,000 (£172,400) last season, also suffered. He went from one disaster to another during an inward half of 45 for an opening score of 82. For O'Grady it was an experience tinged with irony. He stated before the start: "When you come down to it, everybody's cardiovascular system is going to be sabotaged with adrenalin. Nobody's immune to that, no matter how old they are. The great thing I love about this course, that it nullifies everybody's features, is the element of surprise. You don't know what nature's going to do to you out here. One moment it will calm, you'll suddenly and the next moment it'll slay you."

Augusta National must certainly have played O'Grady but as far as Bill Kratzert and Ken Green were concerned, Thursday began what could develop into a beautiful relationship between either of them and the course. Kratzert said Green maintained the recent success rate of lesser known golfers by each compiling a score of 68 to share the lead, one stroke ahead of their American compatriot Gary Koch and T C Chen, of Taiwan.

Kratzert, who sacked his caddy only two hours before the first round, thoroughly earned his place at the head of the leader board by virtue of having only 27 putts on the undulating greens. Green, however, enjoyed the kind of putting round which others can only dream about. He had seven birdies and four of them came with putts that ranged between 35ft and 70ft.

This weekend, when the Masters will be shown live on BBC television, there might just be a return to the good old days. Tom Watson and Greg Norman, both of whom have not won in America for two years, had first rounds of 70. Tom Kite was also on 70 and Sergio Garcia and Ben Crenshaw each scored 71.

For Ballesteros it represented a remarkable return. He has been conspicuous by his absence from the fairways because of his suspension from the American circuit but he played with a swiftness which belied his age of competition.

With Fuzzy Zoeller on 73 and Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller, Craig Stadler, Raymond Floyd and the defending champion Bernhard Langer on 74, there seemed every prospect of the 1986 Masters reviving the fortunes of those golfers regarded as dead-gods in the game.

First round scores

88: B Kratzert, K Green.	68: G Koch, T Chen, Chen (Taiwan).
70: T Watson, G Norman (Aus), T Kite, D Barr (Can), T Mahaffey (Jap), R T Way.	
71: F Mahaffey, B Crenshaw, D Edwards, S Ballesteros (Sp), C Fawcett, H Green.	
72: B Glasdon, F Couples.	
73: D Hammond, F Zoeller, W Levi, C Strange, L Hines, L Nelson.	
74: J Tatum, B Goren, J O'Meara, C Stadler, J Siger, R Floyd, B Langer (WG), J Miller, J Nicklaus, J Thorpe, A Lewis, G Serra.	
75: C Paine, R Fehr, A Bean, K Knox, P Stewart, S Randolph, P Jacobsen, L Mize, G Archer.	
76: J Hays, D Ford, T Siler, P Parsons, J Berman, S Simpson, C Drury, M Wiebe, M McCumber, L Trevino, A Lyle (GB), D Graham (Aus), H Irwin, G Coody, P Shalton.	
77: G Player (SA), G Brower, D Pooley, S Verplank.	
78: G McGinsey, D Ford, B Casper, D Forsmen, G Halberg, L Wickens, T Simpson, B Lietzke.	
79: B Eastwood, G Gogley, N Price (SA), J Shindler, T Zhang Chen (Taiwan), J Mahaffey, J Aaron, J Reid (Jap).	
80: D Watson (SA), A Palmer, J Kay (Can), B Rogers, H Sutton.	
81: R Somer.	
82: M Poddar, M O'Grady.	

* Denotes amateur

Gruelling grand prix course offers comfort to Pyrah

From Jenny MacArthur, Göteborg, Sweden

Malcolm Pyrah has two main worries as he enters tomorrow's third and final round of the Volvo World Cup here. The first is whether Townerlands Anglezark well. He has rarely jumped cleaner or better. Afterwards Pyrah said that two years ago, when the equivalent class in the final was much smaller, he went at the same speed and finished 25th.

If Pyrah is to win the final and give Britain her first World Cup victory, he will have to stop giving advice to McVean. The Australian rider, who is based in Gloucestershire, is trained by Ted Edgar when in England but out here he turned to Pyrah for advice. Pyrah told him, among other things, to ride carefully.

"It was very sporting of him really," McVean said after his win, while Pyrah, standing beside him, winced. They will both have to keep a wary eye on Canada's Ian Millar, lying third after the first round, on Big Ben, who jumped every bit as cleanly as Townerlands Anglezark but was slower.

The course, described by Millar as "confusing" put a premium on the rider's experience. John Whitaker, competing in his eighth final, had to draw heavily on his after knocking down the first fence on Next Hopscotch. Outwardly unruffled, he went on to complete the rest of the difficult course faultlessly. Hopscotch is going so well that he decided to ride him, and not the less experienced Milton, in last night's second leg of the final.

Skellon and Raffles St James also had a frustrating knock down at a comparatively easy fence. His came at a fence five, an over water, but fortunately his quick time kept him well in contention. Michael Whitaker was less fortunate: he has not yet found top form with Next Warren Point, who had the last two fences down.

VOLVO WORLD CUP (after first competition): 1. Furst Z (J McVean, Aus) 73.18; 2. Townerlands Anglezark (M Pyrah) 73.77; 3. Big Ben (I Millar, Can) 73.86; 4. McMillan (L Lenahan-Burr, US) 74.48; 5. Raffles St James (N Skellon) 77.91; 6. Next Hopscotch (J Whitaker) 78.51.

Other British placings: 19. Next Warren Point (M Whitaker) 85.46; 27. Raffles Just Malone (F Dickinson) 93.76.

BILSPEDITION TROPHY: 1. Mrs Maletan Bordeaux (E Walters, Bel) 0 in 228; 2. Ancora (F Siothak, WG) 0 in 3428; 3. Prol (P Wernberg, WG) 0 in 3499.

PK BANKERS PRIZE: 1. Gladstone (H Simon, Aus) 0 in 5770; 2. Merrimandus (P Charles) 0 in 5880; 3. Sanyo Shing Example (H Smith) 0 in 6068.

Leading clubs' test of resources

By Clive White

Seldom has the role of the squad player been more significant than it is in this season's championship, becoming ever more dramatic after Manchester United's monopoly. United's dream of ending a 19-year famine in this competition was shattered by injuries that they could not disguise. Now to a lesser extent the season is taking its toll on the joint leaders, Liverpool and Everton.

But the Merseysiders are better equipped than United at finding nicely-rounded players to plug their holes. Everton must have feared that their title would slip from them when they lost Southall, their goalkeeper, with a broken ankle. If Grobbelaar cost Liverpool 15 points, as has been alleged, then Southall must have saved Everton about the same. Then along came Mimms and the irreplacible was replaced. Similarly Liverpool have been able to call upon Dalglish to fill the void left by the irrepressible Walsh.

One could hardly imagine better quality substitutes than Gillespie and Heath, who have come in for Lawrenson (shin fracture) and Linaker (hamstring strain) respectively. But there was a suggestion yesterday that Liverpool might start to struggle when it was announced that McMahon could be out for a fortnight with a thigh injury.

When Liverpool lost McMahon's bite in midfield through an enforced absence earlier in the season they suffered for it. They may also miss his less obvious shooting skills. He scored both goals in Liverpool's last League match, MacDonald and Leevie for the vacancy against Coventry today. Walsh is included in the squad.

Everton, in danger of falling

TOP FIVE: REMAINING FIXTURES

LIVERPOOL: Played 35, 70 points (maximum 88): Home: Coventry (today), Birmingham (April 25); Away: West Bromwich (April 19), Chelsea (May 3), Leicester (April 15), Luton (April 16).

EVERTON: 35, 70 (81): Home: Ipswich (April 19), Southampton (May 3), West Ham (May 3); Away: Arsenal (today), Watford (April 15), Nottingham Forest (April 25), Oxford (April 30).

MANCHESTER UNITED: 37, 68 (83): Home: Sheffield Wednesday (tomorrow), Leicester (April 25); Away: Newcastle (April 16), Tottenham (April 19), Watford (May 3).

CHELSEA: 35, 66 (87): Home: Newcastle (April 19), Liverpool (May 3), Watford (May 3); Away: Nottingham Forest (today), Aston Villa (April 25), Arsenal (April 25), West Ham (April 16).

WEST HAM: 35, 63 (80): Home: Oxford (today), Chelsea (April 15), Newcastle (April 21), Coventry (April 25), Manchester City (April 25), Ipswich (April 30); Away: Watford (April 19), West Bromwich (May 3), Everton (May 3).

behind on goals as well as goal difference at Highbury, where they have never won under Howard Kendall's management, are boosted by the news of Linaker's and Steven's fitness. Everton have won only one of their last four league games. Arsenal, without O'Leary, Williams, Woodcock, Rosticke and possibly Anderson, bring back Davis.

Midweek victories by the London set, West Ham and Chelsea, will have strengthened their belief that from the back of the pack they can sustain a sprint right through to the end of this marathon.

West Ham should not have any trouble at home to an anxious Oxford but Nottingham, in danger of falling

TABLE TENNIS

Lisa floats her way through

From a special correspondent, Prague

Lisa Bellinger, the 19-year-old England No.1 from Dunstable, became her country's only survivor in the last 16 of the women's singles in the European championships when she beat Patricia de Groot, the Dutch No.4, 21-8, 21-9, 21-17 in the third round yesterday.

De Groot, who prefers to counter hit disliked the slowing down process imposed upon her by Bellinger's chop and fast defence.

Bellinger now plays Branka Batinic, the European No.7 from Yugoslavia, whom she beat in last year's world championships.

England's other third round competitors, Alison Gordon and Fiona Elliot, played well but were beaten by seeded opponents: Gordon, the No.2, by Daniela Guergelcheva, of Bulgaria, Elliot, the No.4, playing in her first European championships, by Bettine Vrieskoop, of Holland.

Two drop out

Marcus Rose and Ian Stephens have dropped out of the President's XV to face London Welsh in their final centenary season Rugby Union match at Old Deer Park today (3 pm). Rose is replaced by Gwyn Evans; Stephens' place at prop goes to Norrie Rowan.

Lloyd out

David Lloyd, the England squash player, has withdrawn from the Hi-Tec British Open which starts on Monday, on medical grounds (Colin McQuillan writes). Australia's Glen Brumby has pulled out because of bronchitis. Susan Devoy, the women's champion, will play.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Belgians criticized

Zurich (Reuters) - The European Football Union has criticized Belgian security forces, which it blames partly for the tragedy at the European Cup final at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels that claimed 39 lives last May. The criticism is in a report Hans Bangerter, the UEFA general secretary, will present to a UEFA congress in Portugal on April 24.

The vandals... would never have been able to perform such terrible deeds and create such misery if they had not been helped by the frightful incompetence of the Belgian security forces, Bangerter said. He regretted that guidelines drawn up 10 years ago had failed to prevent the disaster.

Withdrawals

Portsmouth have withdrawn Kevin O'Callaghan and Mick Kennedy from the Republic of Ireland football squad to play Uruguay on April 23 because of a vital promotion game against Stoke City the day before. Jerry Murphy, the Chelsea midfielder, replaces Kennedy.

Cricket award

David Lawrence, the Gloucestershire fast bowler, was presented with the Young Cricketer of the Year award for 1985 by the Princess of Wales in Bristol yesterday. David Collier, the Gloucestershire secretary, is resigning to take up a post in private industry.

Sad Britain

Karachi - The British hockey team watched Pakistan beat Australia 3-1 to snatch the bronze medal on goal difference in the Champions Trophy tournament here yesterday (Sydney Friskin writes). Earlier, West Germany beat the Netherlands 2-1 to win the gold for the first time, Australia finishing second. It was a disappointment for Britain, but they had not played well enough.

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